The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XL. MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1881—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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And that thousands of our most prominent and best dressed citizens patronize us constantly.

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Proposals for the purchase of property on Franklin and Adams-sts., 124 feet on the first and 100 feet on the latter, and upon which is located Engine Company No. 1, will be received at this office up to and including the 31st day of October next; the city authorities reserving the right to reject all propositions for such purchase.

By order of the City Council.

THEODORE T. GURNEY,
Comptroller.

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This MONDAY EVENING, for this week only,

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EMELIE MELVILLE, - Prima Donna, AND FORTY ARTISTS.

Large Chorus, Complete Orchestra, New Costumes.

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Appropriate Scenery and Appointments.

LOCKE & BLANCHETTE.......................Proprietors.

Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2.

No increase in prices. Opera at regular theatrical prices. Prices of admission as reasonable as any other theatre.

Remember tonight at Haverly's Theatre.

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LAST WEEK OF THE

EXPOSITION.

WILL CLOSE

SATURDAY, Oct. 22,

At 11 p. m.

ADMISSION:

Adults.......................................25 cts.
Children.....................................15 cts.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF

MISS MARY ANDERSON,

Who will appear this (MONDAY) evening, Oct. 17, as the "COUNTESS" in Sheridan Knowles' great play,

LOVE.

Tuesday—THE HUNCHBACK. Wednesday—INGOMAR. Thursday—LOVE. Friday—PYGMALION AND GALATEA. Saturday Matinee—THE LADY OF LYONS. Saturday Night—THE DAUGHTER OF ROLAND.

Next Week—The eminent comedian, JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

GRAND OVATION. Bartley Campbell's (author of "My Partner," "Galley Slave," etc.) great creation,

MY GERALDINE!

Received last night by a crowded house and thunders of applause.

Every evening this week and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, second year of the most TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS, produced here by an unsurpassed Company and new and magnificent scenery.

Sunday, Oct. 23—Collier's Banker's Daughter Combination.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,

Clark-st., opposite Court-House.

QUITE TOO

Little room for the thousands who rush to see

PATIENCE!

By Mr. E. E. Rice's

MAMMOTH SURPRISE PARTY.

A Supremely Utter Hit.

Thousands turned away last night.

SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, and every evening at 8, also Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday,

Leavitt's New Gigantic Specialty Co.

Monday, Oct. 24—One week only of SNELBAKER'S MAJESTICS.

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"Most safe, delicious, and wholesome."

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RUPTURE CURED.

RUPTURE CURED.

CHICAGO, April 11, 1881.

DR. PARKER—DEAR SIR: After suffering many years with a very large scrotal hernia, and finding no relief from any truss I could find, until through your skill and new appliance you not only retained the rupture where others had failed, but have completely cured the hernia.

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HATS.—Fall Styles Gentlemen's Dress and Business Hats.

The Largest, Finest, Stock we have ever shown, at our usual low prices. BARNES' Hat and Fur Store, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

Wearing Out!

That is just what a great many people are doing. They know something is wrong, and yet can't tell what is the matter.

Did you ever think what a large proportion of the American people are sick, or at least if not exactly sick, are not well? Something is the matter all the time.

How many people of your personal acquaintance are constantly complaining of being "so tired," having "such a headache," of "not feeling just right," and a thousand and one other things, until it almost seems as if the world had become one huge hospital filled with incurables?

What is the cause of all this? Certainly it is not a natural condition, but on the contrary is one that should occasion much anxiety and alarm.

The American people are proverbially in a hurry. They eat in a hurry, work in a hurry, and sleep in a hurry, overworking and overstraining nature, and then wonder why it is they don't feel well and strong.

One of the results of the American way of "rushing" everything is the impoverishing of the blood, which furnishes the sinews of life. Not being able to respond to the calls made on it, the blood becomes thin and weak, and losing its strength it soon fails to accomplish the work for which it is intended, and disease in its varied forms is the inevitable result.

As everybody knows, Iron is one of the most important elements that enter into the composition of the blood. Just so long as there is plenty of Iron in the blood just so long will it be healthy and convey health and strength to the whole body.

It is for this reason that the whole medical fraternity has for years been endeavoring to discover some way in which Iron could be so prepared that it could be easily taken, and would thoroughly and quickly assimilate with the blood, and thus be distributed through the system.

Every new discovery has been hailed with delight, only in a short time to be thrown aside because it would not stand the test of time.

After long and patient research, and careful and costly experimenting, the BROWN CHEMICAL Co. discovered a method by which Iron could be so prepared that it would easily assimilate with the blood, and therefore act effectually and quickly, and be pleasant to take.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is what they call the new remedy, and before putting it on the market they thoroughly tested its curative powers, and meeting with universal success, have introduced it all over the country, completely revolutionizing the treatment of disease.

Many leading physicians are now regularly prescribing BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and consider it the *best* of all their list of remedies.

Nothing will restore failing health, nothing will so quickly and surely bring strength, as BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

Ask your druggist what he thinks of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and then try a bottle, and you will soon be surprised to find yourself feeling so much better.

WASHINGTON.

Cabinet-Makers as Entirely in the Dark as Ever.

The Silent Days of Grant Completely Outdone by Arthur.

Latest Speculations Assign the Treasury Portfolio to Gov. Cornell.

Mahone Leaves for Richmond, Accompanied by His Son and Friends.

General Opinion that He Will Eventually Have to Fight Gen. Early.

A Card to the Public Explaining His Position in the Matter.

Some Notable Fiascos in the Entertainment of the Nation's Foreign Guests.

Guiteau's Chicago Witnesses Need Not Go to Washington to Give Evidence.

A Reminiscence of George H. Berthard, Who Wanted to Shoot Guiteau in Court.

THE CABINET.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR KEEPING HIS OWN COUNSEL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—The Cabinet-makers are quite as much in the dark as ever as to President Arthur's purposes. Some of the Senators who have been accustomed to have the confidence of the Executive are not pleased that they are as much in the dark as anybody; but President Arthur keeps his own counsel, without distinction of political rank, and it is doubtful if the Republican Senators know much more than the Democratic Senators as to the persons to be selected. All that the Republicans know more than the Democaats is the names which have been suggested and are being considered. Hugh Hastings, of New York, who is here on his way to Yorktown, and who has long been intimate with Gen. Arthur, says that he knows nothing about the Cabinet. Gen. Arthur had expected, he thinks, to select a Secretary of the Treasury from New York if he could find

THE RIGHT MAN.

Mr. Hastings did not seem to think that he had found the right man, and that it was very possible that Mr. Windom's successor might come from the West. The Western man who has been the most frequently named in connection with the office is ex-Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, recently of the International Monetary Commission, a well-known advocate of the double standard. Senator Jones, of Nevada, for that matter, one of President Arthur's most trusted friends, is the leader of bimetalism in the Senate. Mr. Windom's successor will probably be named to the Senate on Friday next. Some Ohio men, who have seen the President lately, claim to know that a very intimate personal friend of Garfield is to be put in Arthur's Cabinet, to indicate that the latter desires if possible to unite all the elements of the party, and

THE NAME OF GOV. FOSTER

was suggested in this connection as possible Postmaster-General. The fact of his recent brilliant success in Ohio in an off year was suggested as a reason why he should be chosen for the office, in that he had more recently than any public man received an indorsement from the people. It is known that Gov. Foster just escaped being Postmaster-General under President Garfield, and that he at that time would have surrendered the Governorship for a Cabinet portfolio. What his present views might be are not known. The Governors of the different States who have been here today endeavoring to ascertain something say that their efforts have been unsuccessful. They find that the President is keeping his counsel better than any other Executive who is remembered.

THE SILENT DAYS OF GRANT

were garrulous compared to these. It seems to be pretty well settled that there is to be a new First Assistant Postmaster-General, and Frank Hatton, of the Burlington *Hawkeye*, now Postmaster at Burlington, is believed to be the person selected. He is said to be a strong personal friend of Gen. Arthur, and has long been familiar with Post-Office business. There are a great many applicants for some of the other important bureau places, but it cannot be learned that any appointments are to be made at present except to fill vacancies. One very important vacancy exists, that of the Commissioner of Railroad Accounts, and the President's selection of that official will be watched with great interest. Gen. Garfield once said that when upon the Ways and Means Committee he could have winked himself into millions. The Commissioner of Railroad Accounts constantly has an opportunity to

WINK HIMSELF INTO MILLIONS

without leaving any record and without seeming in any way to interfere with his public trust. The law of Congress gives that official great power over all land-grant roads.

It is reported that James Gilfillan will be offered Secretary Windom's portfolio. A better appointment could not be made. If there is an honest man connected with the Treasury Department Gilfillan is the man. Mr. Arthur could not possibly do as well if he searched the country over. One of the latest Cabinet speculations assigns the Treasury portfolio to Gov. Cornell. It is claimed that ex-Gov. Morgan's health is such as to prevent his acceptance of any such position.

MAHONE AND EARLY.

WILL THEY FIGHT?

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—Senator Mahone left for Richmond today on the noon train, accompanied by his son and one or two friends. He said to a friend before leaving, referring to the arrest last night: "It is all stuff. It is a political piece of work. The Bourbons have been endeavoring to involve me in a quarrel for a long time. They do it both to injure me in the Senate and in the Virginia campaign, and it is nothing but a political trick."

The statements of Senator Mahone seem to be fully corroborated by the circumstances. Gen. Jubal Early, who made the assault upon Mahone, did it in a stump-speech at a Bourbon meeting in Richmond. The attacks upon Riddleberger have also been entirely of a political character. Senator Mahone notified Riddleberger early in the campaign that it would be the purpose of the Bourbons to involve him in some personal controversy for

CAMPAIGN EFFECT,

and he warned him not to be drawn into any quarrel. It appears from the result of yesterday that Mahone's advice was not heeded, or at least that Riddleberger was not able, under his notion of the code, to decline to fight. A serious penalty attaches to politicians in Virginia now who send a challenge or participate in a duel in any way, as they are under the law disfranchised and rendered ineligible to political office. Senator Mahone is under his own personal word to the Justice here not to leave the District for the purpose of fighting a duel, and of course his word will be kept. There are grave doubts as to the authority of the Justice to have held Mahone, inasmuch as the Senator was at Washington in attendance upon the duties of his office, and not engaged in at least

A VISIBLE BREACH OF THE PEACE,

as there was no proof that any challenge was intended. Many Senators and lawyers maintain that the Justice would be wrong, although, of course, any one can swear out a warrant. Many think that Early and Mahone must ultimately fight. A prominent Virginia politician says that a fight is not only imminent but inevitable, and that a duel between them will result in the death of one if not both of the participants. If they meet, he says, they will meet on equal ground so far as their purpose is concerned. Gen. Early, if he goes into the affair, will do so with the intention of killing Senator Mahone, and the latter will have to do his best, for the courage of each has long since been established. While

HE DEPRECATES DUELING,

he does not think a settlement of the matter can be effected by any other means. Mahone, he says, cannot afford to let Gen. Early's remarks pass unnoticed, for several reasons. In the first place, Mahone is from a State where dueling is recognized and sustained by popular sentiment. Should he not give Gen. Early an opportunity to fight, he would lose favor with the people. In the second place, Mahone has been set up for a fighting man, and the fact that he bullied Ben Hill and Dan Voorhees makes it all the more incumbent upon him to fight Gen. Early, unless the latter retracts or apologizes for his denunciatory remarks. Friends of Senator Mahone, as well as the public here, take a view different from that of the gentleman about quoted. They say that Senator Mahone is

GIVING THE MATTER HIS SERIOUS ATTENTION,

and, though willing to do whatever is proper and honorable, he cannot, as a Senator of the United States, afford to notice everything that a political and personal enemy may chance to say on the stump. They say that Gen. Early's remarks do not merit notice from a gentleman of Senator Mahone's standing; moreover, that, as Gen. Early is alleged to have been caned by Mr. Glass in a barroom, and denounced by Col. Stovall, a member of the State Senate, in a speech made in that body at Richmond, he is really not worthy of notice in so far as such would result in a duel. During the War Gen. Early had a quarrel with a North Carolina General about the quartering of some troops, and it is said that the Tar-Heel commander

DENOUNCED THE VIRGINIA ARISTOCRAT

in unmeasured terms, but was not resented to the extent of causing a duel, though at the same time friends believed the circumstances would justify a challenge to mortal combat. Mr. Glass, a gentleman with one eye, struck Gen. Early over the head with a cane, the provocation being the failure of the latter to recognize the former when they met in a barroom at Lynchburg shortly after the War. Mr. Glass is a Funder, but Col. Stovall is a Readjuster. It is safe to say that if Mahone is crowded too far he will come in contact with Gen. Early.

MAHONE'S CARD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YORKTOWN, Va., Oct. 16.—The following card is self-explanatory:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14, 1881.—*To the Public:* The speech of Gen. Jubal A. Early in Richmond on Oct. 11, 1861, has been read by me so far as it refers to myself. The rank of Gen. Early in the Confederate army entitled the speech to that much. It brings me to decide whether I shall demand satisfaction from Gen. Early for what was intended by him as an insult. After years of unprovoked malice and indirection, he presents the issue squarely and grossly. It admits of no discussion, and would neither be met nor evaded by recrimination. I so accept it. My decision, arrived at advisedly and maturely, is that the rank of Gen. Early, which is his sole claim to recognition, does not outweigh the other considerations which forbid such recognition. The public of Virginia need no specifications of the facts concerning Gen. Early on which I rely for this action. I only desire to make it known that I am not ignorant or neglectful of his speech. He could give me no satisfaction, and I can have none even in describing him as is known of all men. He may therefore proceed with his falsehoods and would-be insults, assured of immunity so far as I am concerned. WM. MAHONE.

THE NATION'S GUESTS.

TRYING TO ENTERTAIN THEM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—Ministers Outrey and Scholzer, for our French and German guests, respectively, have accepted the invitation of the authorities of Boston to visit that city after they leave Newport on their way home. They expressed, in doing so, their great gratification at the prospect of visiting Faneuil Hall, Washington's headquarter's at Cambridge, and the other historic spots around Boston. Since leaving New York they have seen very little calculated to impress them either with the ability or the inclination of Americans to give a respectable reception to their European cousins. The Oriole celebration in Baltimore narrowly escaped being a fizzle. The ceremonies in Washington on Friday and Saturday were, with the exception of the drives on the beautiful roads out of town,

A SERIES OF ACTS IN A FARCE.

Of course, the strangers have said again and again that they were "charmed," "delighted," "trebly pleased." Polished Frenchmen and Germans could say little less, but any one who saw them received at the railroad station here by the municipal committee, again at the Capitol in the cold, damp rotunda by the President, and again by the Senate in their disordered chamber, and marked the ennui on their faces, knew exactly what they thought. The only entertainment the committee could find for them yesterday was a visit to an alleged agricultural fair just outside the city, which could not be duplicated in the poorest county in New York. At night an attempt was made to light Pennsylvania avenue with electricity. One lamp only could be induced to burn, even for a few minutes, and gentlemen fresh from the exposition of electricity at Paris had the pleasure of witnessing another fiasco.

GUITEAU.

HIS WITNESSES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—The Chicago and other gentlemen mentioned as witnesses by George Scoville in his plea for Guiteau, if they examine the law will probably find that they will not be required to come to Washington to give their testimony unless the witness fees shall be tendered them. The statute does not permit the United States to pay witness fees in District Courts here to persons summoned who may live more than 100 miles from Washington. All persons within the radius of 100 miles, when summoned, are required to come, and the Government will pay their witness fees. Beyond that limit, if the law is good that a witness is not obliged to answer a subpœna at his own expense, the witnesses may give their testimony by deposition, if they decline individually to bear the expenses of the journey. Of course, the Superior Court of the District of Columbia is a United States Court, and its subpœnas run throughout the United States.

GEORGE H. BERTHARD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 16.—George H. Berthard, now in jail at Washington for having asked for a revolver to assassinate Guiteau, was formerly a lawyer in this city. He first appeared here in 1878 in the rôle of temperance orator, but some months afterwards it was no unusual thing for policemen to pick him out of gutters and land him in jail for drunkenness. He hung out his shingle as a lawyer, but had no practice. He was very tricky, and was considered a crank. He had been in the regulary army on the frontier, and was a frequent inmate of the guard-house. The newspapers finally ran him out of Omaha.

NOTES.

THE SPEAKERSHIP OF THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—During the last few days Congressman Frank Hiscock, of New York, and J. Warren Keefer, of Ohio, who are candidates for the Republican nomination of Speakership of the House, next session, have been in town. They held a long conference with their friends in the Senate and with the handful of Representatives in town. They are expected to return by the 1st of November, when the other candidates for the nomination will be here. Hasson of Iowa, Keefer of Ohio, and Hiscock of New York, are understood to be the leading candidates. Page of California would be willing to serve as a representative of the Pacific Slope, Belford as a representative of Colorado and her neighboring sisters, Robinson of Massachusetts as a representative of New England, and Haskell of Kansas and Burrows of Michigan on general principles probably. Hiscock and Kasson have been working quietly here and elsewhere all summer, and both claim already a majority of the canvass. Neither will receive the votes of all the Representatives of his section. Their positions on the tariff will do much, however, to array the West against the East.

CANADA.

ARREST OF A FORGER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 15.—Detective Kavanagh, of Rochester, N. Y., arrived here this morning to take charge of the young man, James A. Landisbury, arrested here on a charge of forgery. The detective gives some particulars of the affair. Landisbury was employed in the offices of the Vacuum Oil Company in Rochester, and on the 18th of September took a number of drafts out of the blank-book belonging to the company and left town. Some of the drafts came to the National Commercial Bank of Rochester with the name of the Treasurer of the oil company, Mr. Everst, forged to them, and thus what Landisbury had done was discovered. Detective Kavanagh tracked him to New York, where he seems to have remained about a week, and then went to Harlem. There the detective found he had his measure taken at a shoemaker's for a fancy pair of boots, and, saying that he was going right away, stated that he would send on the address to which he wanted the boots sent. Mr. Kavanagh judged it best to wait for the letter to come, rather than risk losing him by trying to track his man any further. In time this course of proceeding proved well advised, for a letter came to the shoemaker telling him to send on the shoes to Halifax. The City Marshal was at once telegraphed to, and the arrest was made. For what amount drafts and indorsements have been forged cannot at once be determined. Some of the drafts payable to the Oil-Works Company were genuine, but the indorsements were forged.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Oct. 15.—The Baxter-Sills libel case was continued here today, when Capt. Hickey, late Chief of Police of Chicago, was examined for the defense. He proved that Baxter had a bad character in Chicago, and that his likeness was in the Rogues Gallery there. He also produced a copy of an indictment preferred against Baxter in Chicago, and said he was a fugitive from justice in the State of Illinois.

Montrealers will suffer very heavily by their losses in Ontario Bank stock. About two-thirds of the stock is held here.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 15.—A man named Aycott, with three companions, names unknown, were drowned by the upsetting of a boat at Aylmer.

CINCINNATI SATISFIED.

The Louisville & Nashville Road Does Not Discriminate in Favor of Louisville.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 15.—At the meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation this afternoon a report was received from the special agent of the board who had been dispatched to Louisville to ascertain the causes and extent of the freight blockade in that city. A great number of complaints had been received by the board of delays in shipments via Louisville to points in the South. The long-continued low water has caused an unusually large amount of freight to be forwarded by rail, and there was a large accumulation at the point of transfer in Louisville, which specially affected goods shipped in less than car-load lots. An agent of the Board of Transportation was dispatched, who made a careful inquiry, and in his report submitted today says that the yards in Louisville are now almost cleared, and that every effort will be made to prevent a block in the future. He does not believe that the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company have discriminated against the merchants of Cincinnati by forwarding Louisville freights and detaining those from Cincinnati. The charge, which has been freely made, that such is the case, he regards as absurd. It is for the interest of the Louisville & Nashville, as well as of the other roads with Cincinnati connections, to swell Cincinnati business. After Nov. 1 the Louisville & Nashville people will have a more direct control than now of the Short Line Road, and will then be able to move the Cincinnati freights promptly. The report of the agent was accepted, and a resolution passed to the effect that, inasmuch as the situation at Louisville seems to be now more satisfactory, further investigation of the subject be dispensed with.

PAUPERS.

Allegations of Inhuman Treatment Practiced upon Those in an Indiana Poorhouse.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BEDFORD, Ind., Oct. 16.—An investigation of the poor-asylum of this county by the grand jury has developed a state of affairs in that institution that both astonishes and disgusts the entire community. The bedding was found to be in a horribly filthy condition, swarming with vermin and sending forth odors so nauseating as to turn the stomachs of the gentlemen making the investigation. One poor demented pauper was found confined in a room alone in a perfectly naked state. The food used in the asylum was discovered to be of the very poorest quality, containing but little nourishment. There is also a lack of medical treatment, and the inmates are in a manner almost destitute of comfortable clothing. The paupers, when requested to express themselves freely and tell all about their abuses, seemed timid, and one of them said they were afraid to talk, for fear that when the jury left they would be placed in the shower-bath—a most brutal punishment that is, it is said, frequently resorted to by the Superintendent, and one that is feared almost equal to death by the paupers. The jury calls upon the Board of County Commissioners to take hold of the matter and put things in proper shape. It is probable that John Scoggan, the overseer of the poorhouse, will be particularly attended to.

THE SPRAGUE ESTATE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 15.—The Superior Court decided to permit the sale of all the estate of the A. & A. W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, except $1,500,000, which must be reserved to await the issue of the suit of the Quidneck Company vs. the A. & A. W. Sprague Manufacturing Company.

NEW YORK.

Immense Meeting of Irish Sympathizers at Steinway Hall.

Thousands of People Turned Away Unable to Gain Admission.

Tremendous Enthusiasm Over the Appearance of Two Noted Patriots.

Thomas Power O'Connor and Dillon Egan the Lions of the Evening.

O'Connor's Speech Productive of the Most Unbounded Zeal Among His Hearers.

A Reference to Gladstone Greeted with a Storm of Hisses and Groans.

An Alleged Explanation of Mr. Conkling's Recent Visit to Washington.

His Purpose Said to Be to Coax Arthur Not to Appoint Him to Office.

The "Herald" Will Have It that Blaine Is in Training for the Nomination in 1884.

IRISH SYMPATHY.

O'CONNOR AND EGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Every available inch of standing and sitting room in Steinway Hall was occupied at the meeting held this evening as a sort of formal reception to Thomas Power O'Connor, M. P. of Galway, Ireland, and Dr. Dillon Egan, who appear in this country on a special mission as representatives of the Land League of Ireland. Three or four thousand people perspired, struggled for seats, and shouted themselves hoarse, having paid 25 cents each for the privilege of doing so, and at least as many more who were willing to pay the admission fee claimed an entrance to the hall. A disposition to interrupt the speaker by questions and comments, cheers for every Irish farmer's name and for every county mentioned, hisses and groans at the mention of Queen Victoria, Gladstone, and Forster were the features of the meeting, which was called to order by M. G. Gallagher, President of the Parnell Land League of this city, and presided over by Gen. B. A. Collins, of Boston, President of the Irish National Land League of the United States.

SEATED ON THE STAGE

were, among others, a number of priests, including the Rev. Father Walsh, of Waterbury, Conn., Treasurer of the National Land League, the Rev. Father O'Brien, of Africa, and the Rev. Fathers McQuirk and Michael Lavelle. Others on the platform were Thomas J. Flattery, Secretary of the National Land League of the United States, John Boyle O'Reilly, Col. James Cavanaugh, ex-Sheriff Bernard Reilly, Prof. Schlaegal, ex-Senator T. C. Ecclesine, the Hon. William E. Robinson, Dr. William B. Wallace, Maj. D. P. Conyngham, Joseph J. O'Donoghue, Col. Anthony Higgins of Jersey City, Byron McSweeny, the Hon. James Fitzgerald, the Hon. James Meagher McChane, Dr. Jeremiah Coghlan, Col. W. H. Schackleford, Miss Darton, Mrs. Dr. Wallace, Miss H. M. Ryan. Later in the evening

MRS. PARNELL,

the mother of Charles Stewart Parnell, entered the hall while Mr. O'Connor was speaking, and was greeted with a round of the most enthusiastic applause. The speaker's stand was draped in an American flag and ornamented with an Irish harp of evergreen and flowers, and after the opening of the meeting an enthusiastic Land-Leaguer on the stage unfurled a large Irish flag. Gen. Collins thanked the committee for the honor conferred upon him, and alluding to the recent arrest of Dillon and others, he asserted that the policy of England's Ministers, culminating in these arrests, was to him proof of the assertion of honest John Dillon that the English hate the Irishmen; "and," continued he, "more intensely than they hate us, do we hate them, and we will always continue to do so"—a sentiment that was vociferously applauded. The speaker next said: "Under existing circumstances, if we have any force to use, let us use it, not against one another, but toward our common enemy, casting aside all petty feelings that may have caused a division among us in the past. After an assertion that it would be impossible for England to pursue successfully her present repressive policy because there are not jails enough in the entire country to hold all of the leaders, he

UTTERED THIS WARNING:

"Let England beware lest by putting Dillon in prison dynamite will be made free." This exclamation aroused the audience to the wildest pitch of enthusiasm, and when the cheers and applause had subsided so that he could do so, Gen. Collins introduced the speaker of the evening, Thomas P. O'Connor, whose wildly enthusiastic reception must have thoroughly convinced him that the Irish people on this side of the water are with him in sympathy in the fight he is making for the people of his native country. Mr. O'Connor is a man of about 35 years of age, with a fine figure, a pleasant, intelligent face, an earnest, impressive manner, and in whose speech but little of the rich Irish brogue is noticeable. In opening the speaker referred to the comparatively tranquil condition of Ireland when he left for America, which tranquillity is now broken by the arrest of some of the most trusted and valiant leaders of the Land League. "These arrests are," he said, "the forerunners of

ONE OF THE GREATEST STRUGGLES

of the century, in which force will not be employed save as a last extremity, and when all honorable methods of redress that Irishmen can resort to have proved futile. Ireland today is like a country besieged by an armed foe, and England by land and sea is besieging it and trying to force its people into some act that will permit even more extreme measures to be taken against a people who have for centuries been trodden under foot and made to yield obedience to objectionable and incapable rulers, who have never known either justice or mercy." The arrest of the acknowledged leaders of his people by an oppressive Ministry was due to personal motives, regarding which the speaker had a pronounced opinion, but this he would not express here, preferring to wait and express it

FACE TO FACE WITH MESSRS. GLADSTONE AND FORSTER

on the floor of the House of Commons on his return from this country. This sentiment were loudly applauded, and he started again by saying, "Gladstone"—but he could proceed no further, for a storm of hisses drowned his voice for a moment. He said: "Don't mind hissing him, for I'll take care of him at the proper time and place." The foundation of the power of the British Ministry in England is, he said, the exercise of force, and force of the most oppressive character, such as can only be exercised, backed up as it is by the presence of bayonets everywhere. To meet these representatives of force the Land League have no arms or ships, but they have what is stronger still in the present emergency—the affections of the millions of the Irish race throughout the world. England has, he asserted, been

THE GREATEST PLUNDERER IN THE WORLD,

and instances were cited to show how, in the operation of old and still existing laws in favor of the landlords against the tenant, the Irish people have been robbed of what was their property, and have been prevented from earning even their two daily meals of potatoes and salt, and from clothing and housing themselves and families. "Yet some think that Parnell is endeavoring to drive too hard a bargain for the tenant-farmers; but no one who has learned, by comparing Ireland with other countries, and so seen the abysmal depths of poverty into which she has sunk, will make any such charges." He is simply asking England to give his constituents half a chance to earn a living and secure a home. It is for relief from the

ABJECT MISERY AND HOPELESS DESPONDENCY

that exists, and to secure liberty, that the young men of Ireland are now entering into a game in which death is for them the only stake, and where the hangman deals the cards. Parnell and his colleagues are accused as actors in this fight of being blunderers—an accusation wholly false, as they have been asking only for such concessions as will give to the tenant-farmer the benefits of his labors and rights accruing therefrom, to which he is in justice and equity entitled. Mr. O'Connor read from the Land bill the specially objectionable clause which provides that tenants shall derive no benefits from the improvements made on property, all of which are made to revert to the landlord, and said that all Parnell and he asked was relief from such

OPPRESSIVE AND UNJUST LAWS.

England's Ministers who made these laws are in the position of men who present to their constituents a bill saying, "This is for your benefit," and then put in prison the men who, acting on this theory, advocate and support the provisions of the law thrown to them as a sap.

Mrs. Parnell entered the hall at this point, and, after the applause accorded her had subsided, the speaker said: "Charles Stewart Parnell will bear any imprisonment the British Government may impose upon him with the same fortitude and spirit that actuated the noble old sea warrior, his grandfather, who in the war for liberty on this side of the water fought the same common foe, the British Government." It was charged by the enemies of the land movement that the Irish people were not giving the land laws a fair trial because they would not abandon the Land League movement. This the speaker denied, saying they were

WILLING TO GIVE IT A TRIAL

if allowed to do so; but this is not permitted them, as the law and the Land Court will not give a fair trial. Suffering under the injustices of these laws, England sends to Ireland what she calls a message of peace, and this message is the arrest of 150 leaders. These arrests are nothing more or less than a call to the Irish people to rise en masse and resent this outrage. The result of this call will be that every landlord must go from Ireland, and go for ever, and the Irish people will not rest till this is done. So far as the Ministry goes, he said, it was between them and the Irish people a war of races, in which the children of the Celtic mothers must be successful.

OTHER ADDRESSES

were made by Dr. William Egan, Dr. William B. Wallace, Mrs. Parnell, and the Hon. William E. Robinson, the latter saying that there might yet be a Yorktown surrender for Ireland to rejoice over, denouncing Gladstone as a felon and disgraceful vagabond, and asserting that the English people were guilty of impudence in telegraphing sympathy to this country in the hour of its recent dire affliction. The sentiment of Mr. Robinson that most excited applause was: "God save Victoria, but God damn the Queen."

Joseph J. O'Donoghue contributed $500 and the Kerry Patriotic and Benevolent Society $100 for the Land League case.

THE FOLLOWING DISPATCH

was adopted by the meeting and cabled to representatives of the league in Ireland:

To the People of Ireland: From Cromwell to Gladstone, England's policy in Ireland has been famine, fire, and sword. The world's opinion restrains her now. England seeks a pretext to turn public opinion against you by provoking violence. Be patient. Give no opportunity for slaughter. You have endured for centuries; you can wait a year. Stand unflinchingly by Parnell's policy and we are with you to the end.

A SERIES OF RESOLUTIONS

presented by ex-Senator Ecclesine were adopted, in which support to the Irish people were pledged, the "arbitrary and base attempt of the English Premier to stifle free speech" by assisting the leaders of the people was denounced, calling upon all American free men to assist the ancient allies of the Republic in "their heroic struggle against the ancient enemies of this Commonwealth," a promise of a material assistance until there is obtained "a free Government for Irishmen by Irishmen on Irish soil," pledging hostility to the English Government in its despotic efforts to subdue the national spirit, and crush out the legitimate aspirations of the Irish people. The last resolution provides that a petition signed by Irish-born citizens of the republic shall be drawn up forthwith and addressed to the Government of the United States asking its prompt international mediation in behalf of our suffering countrymen now deprived of all the guarantees of constitutional government and exposed to brutal, irresponsible despotism of military rule.

MRS. PARNELL

spoke as follows:

I regret very much that I come here totally unprepared to say anything. I can only say that my thoughts have been thrown into considerable confusion, in which respect I hope that none of the Irish will copy me. But I must say that I am not in the least alarmed. [Applause.] I must say tonight that I am glad that my son has won the battle. [Tremendous cheering.] I am glad that you can hail him thoroughly as your brother in affliction. [Applause.] I trust, therefore, that you will unite as one man and join hands all, as brothers should do, and move forward in one body and throw down gauntlet after gauntlet to the British Government [applause], until you advance and take the ancient capital of your country and the country of your hopes and aspirations in

ONE FINAL ASSAULT AND VICTORY.

[Applause.] You know that I started as a Fenian. [Applause.] I have never gone back, but if there is any step forward in advance of Fenianism I am ready to take it. [Applause.] If I go to Ireland, which I hope to do after a little while, I trust the Government will reasonably suspect me also [long and continued cheers], and if it shall ever come to pass that a woman shall be gibbeted in Ireland, I hope that the last words she shall say may be, "God save Ireland."

FUTURE ENGAGEMENTS.

The following are the speaking engagements as at present made up for Mr. O'Connor by the Land League of America: Oct. 17, Boston; 18, Lawrence, Mass.; 19, East Boston, Mass.; 20, Lynn, Mass.; 21, Brockton, Mass.; 23, Worcester, Mass.; 24, Nashua, N. H.; 25, Fitchburg, Mass.; 26, Portland, Me.; 27, Roxbury, Mass.; 28, Manchester, N. H.; 29, Salem, Mass.; 31, Norwich, Conn., Nov.; 1, Waterbury, Conn.; 2, Bridgeport; 4, Trenton, N. J.; 5, Paterson, N. J.; 16, Philadelphia.

CONKLING.

WHY HE VISITED WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—A Washington special explains Senator Conkling's recent visit to Washington on the following grounds: "It is reported here, and believed by some men, that the object of Mr. Conkling's visit to Washington was not to advise with the President respecting the formation of the Cabinet so much as to advise and beg him not to urge a certain man to become of it. That man was Roscoe Conkling. The story is that President Arthur was

ANXIOUS TO HAVE MR. CONKLING ACCEPT THE TREASURY,

and that Mr. Conkling, while not absolutely declining, advised the President that it would be far better for him to appoint some one else. Mr. Conkling expressed the most earnest desire for the success of the Administration, and suggested that it would not only not do to make any mistakes on the threshold of it, but that anything which appeared like a mistake must be avoided. The President was at last convinced by Mr. Conkling that it would be well to appoint some other man as Secretary of the Treasury. This explanation of Mr. Conkling's visit is believed by many to be the correct one."

NOBODY KNOWS

ANYTHING ABOUT ARTHUR'S PLANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The *Herald* says: "President Arthur's intentions in regard to his Cabinet are a mystery, not only to the gentlemen who at present hold portfolios, but to the Senators, Representatives, and other officials here who are supposed to be among the number of his most intimate personal and political friends. A prominent politician of this city who returned from Washington this evening, in conversation on the subject said: "The President does not appear to have disclosed his plans, whatever they may be, to any one of the official family left him by his predecessor. I am informed on excellent authority that even Mr. Blaine is completely in the dark on the subject, and that he has not received the slightest intimation as to when his resignation will be accepted, or whether he will be pressed to remain. A close friend of the Secretary of State assured me while in Washington that the Premier could not be induced to serve out his term under any circumstances. He has made up his mind to retire. That it is his intention to be a candidate for the Presidency in 1884 is unquestionable, and he seems to be clear in the belief that his chances of carrying off the prize would be infinitly better out of the Cabinet of President Arthur than in it. If he remained he would be powerless to reward his friends. Besides, nearly all of them have been provided for either at home or aboard. By remaining in he might possibly save some of them, but he shrewdly sees that in his campaign for the Presidency they would be of infinitly more service to him in their different States than on distant diplomatic and consular posts in Europe and Asia. The publication recently of the letter which he wrote President Garfield accepting a place in the Cabinet was not accidental. It was really the first step in the canvass for the next nomination. This has been followed by other movements since, which are only known to his most trusted followers. I also gathered from a leading Senator, who is unusually well-informed in regard to the President's policy, that Mr. Blaine within a few days has urged Gen. Arthur to take immediate action on his resignation. The Secretary of State, it is ascertained, is becoming restive, and desires that the matter be decided one way or the other as soon as possible."

ITEMS.

MORTUARY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Peter Croker, middle-weight champion pugilist, was buried today.

CROP NEWS.

THE NORTHWEST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 16.—The heavy rains throughout the Northwest, almost continuous since the late harvest, have caused a deep and growing feeling of concern for the safety and condition of the wheat crop. The late harvest and the slovenly methods of farming in the newer part of the wheat area make the crop in Minnesota, Dakota, Northwestern Wisconsin, and Northern Iowa peculiarly susceptible to injury from excessive moisture. Storage of the grain in barns is almost unknown; on many farms it is thrashed direct from the field, and even where stacking is practiced it is done carelessly and with little reference to protection from heavy rains. Long-continued wet weather absolutely stops thrashing on the one hand, and on the other saturates the exposed grain, causing sprouting, heating, and great deterioration of quality of all the grain, with the actual destruction of a considerable quantity.

Heavy rains have prevailed through the greater part of the Northwest almost without intermission since the harvest was finished. Thrashing has been almost entirely prevented in many counties, and the exposed grain has suffered to an extent incalculable with present data, but certainly very serious. It is useless to talk of percentages till the grain is thrashed, and that will not be until next spring; but to say that the rains will entail a loss of millions of dollars upon the State in the diminution of the export surplus and the deterioration of the quality of all the grain marketed is within bounds. The effect of this will be probably to destroy the advantage of Minnesota over the other wheat-growing States this year, and increase her insignificant deficit of 15 per cent to something nearer the greater deficiencies in Ohio and Illinois.

The whole State has suffered by the rains, but the injury has been greatest in the southwestern counties, or rather in all the southern counties west of those immediately along the Mississippi. Here the rain was most continuous and heaviest, and the reports of loss are grievous. The Red River Valley, that suffered from excessive wet weather in the spring, has escaped the severe infliction of the south this fall, and one section of it, the park region, reports the best average and quality of wheat of the year. It is worthy of remark as affecting the amount of the surplus that the section which has produced the usual quantity of good grain is that from which the Minneapolis mills draw their supply. The section traversed by the Milwaukee and Chicago roads, whence the export surplus is drawn, is that which has suffered most, and where almost all the grain will be of inferior quality.

I have sought to gather such information as is obtainable on this subject from different people in a situation to know. A gentleman who has recently traveled the whole length of the Red River Valley says:

"I find in the so-called park region, which includes the counties of Meeker, Kandiyohi, Stearns, Tood, Pope, Douglas, and Otter-Tail, where prairie and timber lands are intermingled, an exceptionally large yield this year, and do not doubt but that the average will be fully seventeen bushels to the acre, where in 1880 it was from thirteen and a half to fifteen bushels. Douglas and Otter-Tail will be lively contestants for the honors of championship, as their yield will range about eighteen or nineteen bushels per acre. I think Douglas will prove the banner county, and believe the yield will average twenty bushels. These seven counties have produced this year, taking the low average of sixteen bushels, 6,080,000 bushels of No. 1 wheat on 380,000 acres devoted to its culture. Swift, Stearns, Big Stone, Grant, Traverse, Wilkin, and Clay Counties, with a wheat area of 200,000 acres, will turn out at least 2,800,000 bushels taking fourteen bushels to the acre, the estimate of the most careful and conservative producers in the district. The best authorities claim twenty bushels per acre for Clay, and their estimate is close. The three northwestern counties, Polk, Marshall, and Kittson, had 132,000 acres in wheat, and will market not less than 2,412,000 bushels. Thus we have in the Minnesota counties in the Red River Valley, a yield this year of 11,992,000 bushels of wheat.

Several members of the Legislature from the parts of the State most affected, now here at the extra session, expressed themselves as follows:

Joseph Bookwalter, Vernon Centre, Blue Earth County, said they had raised very little grain to be damaged, but he feared that at least 25 per cent of the crop of wheat and oats would be badly spoiled by the continued and unprecedented wet weather. The loss on flax was even greater, and 40 per cent would scarcely cover it. The hay was wet when put up, very generally, and much of that would be spoiled. He spoke more particularly of Blue Earth, but had conversed with many farmers and others from Faribault County, and believed the same percentage of losses would hold there.

W. D. Rice, St. James, Watonwan County, took an equally gloomy view of wheat. He didn't believe there was an average of five bushels to the acreage sown and much of this was spoiled. He seemed to think, however, that the loss of flax would be more serious in a money point of view. A great deal of the latter crop has never been cut at all, because the fields were turned into lakes, and that which had been cut had been turned and turned to dry it, until the bolls were all knocked off. On the farm of Judge Flanders, of Madelia, there is eighty acres of flax likely to prove a total loss. This is but one instance out of many which could be cited.

P. McCracken, of Cherry Grove, Fillmore County, said in his section there had been a good crop of grain in some places and a very poor one in others, but that the damage was very general, and he did not believe it would fall below 20 per cent of the whole crop. There had been no thrashing, and it was impossible to tell the loss accurately. He, too, spoke of the serious damage to the flax crop resulting from the continuous rains.

The Hon. Pennock Pusey, of this city, keeps well posted on agricultural matters, and he was compelled to take a gloomy view. He had conversed with many farmers and other residents of the southern part of the State, and all said that the damage to grain, hay, and flax would be very large. In the matter of plowing, too, the farmers had much to complain of. When the harvest was over, and the time for plowing came, the ground was too dry. Then came the rains, which, as there had been no cessation therein, speedily rendered the earth too wet. There has been but little thrashing done, so that accurate figures of loss cannot yet be arrived at. The quality of the grain, too, has been sadly deteriorated by the weather.

Gov. J. B. Wakefield, of Faribault County, has but few cheering words to offer, but reports the grain in his section as in bad shape. Where it is well stacked some of it will thrash out bright and good, but the fields are in such condition that thrashing machines cannot be hauled into them. He thinks 25 per cent of loss will not be too large an estimate, and fears that even No. 2 quality will be scarce. In many places the stacks have sprouted and are mounds of high green. It will be impossible to judge of the shrinkage exactly until after the thrashing.

Among the grain-dealers, while there is a general assent to the statement that the late and present rains have damaged wheat in the fields, there is no positive knowledge as to the extent of the mischief or the percentage, in relation to past estimates of probable crop returns. Conversations with receivers and shippers in St. Paul and elsewhere have failed to draw from them any facts, for the reason that none of them have reliable data. They all, without exception, said that anything they might report would be guess-work. One man thought that where wheat was still in the stack there would be, since the rains, a deficit of 5 per cent in bushels and 10 per cent in grading. All the dealers agree that within the last two weeks, where rains have drenched the stacks, the grading will run down materially. Down to a few days ago the wheat received from the line of the Northern Pacific at Duluth showed poor inspection; since then the receipts have graded up pretty well—much better than had been anticipated. Much of the wheat coming into St. Paul and vicinity is damp. Yesterday some was received that was so hot that a man's hand could not remain long in the car.

On the lines of the tributary railroads there has been more or less of wet and damp weather. It is said, however, that wheat from the southern half of Minnesota that had been exposed is turning out better than expected even from stacks the outside of which were green and sprouted. Where stacking has been thorough, not much damage is expected. In the north and northwest there is some damage. Some heavy farmers are reported as having lost thousands of bushels. Many fields are filled with stacks, there having been but little dry weather to permit consecutive daily thrashing. The greatest cause of anxiety now is that farmers will not be able to do all their fall plowing, certainly not if rainy weather continues two weeks longer. It is impossible to give crop results without the aid of the thrashing machines, and these cannot be used while the weather continues wet. Under these circumstances, therefore, one man's guess is as good as another's. There has probably been more rainfall in the Northwest than has been reported, and more damage to wheat than is revealed, yet for all that some estimates are that there will not be more than 25 per cent deficit in outcome from those made early in the season.

MISSOURI.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 16.—Information received by mail and from commercial travelers who spent most of last week in the counties of Northern Missouri extending as far west as Grundy, Daviess, and Harrison, report the rain in those parts to have been almost without a parallel. It began to fall at noon of Tuesday last, and continued almost incessantly till noon of yesterday. The streams are overflowed and the wagon roads nearly impassable, both on account of mud and the carrying away of bridges. Railroading has been very difficult, and the new track of the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific division of the Wabash, from Milan to Trenton, a distance of thirty-five miles, has been kept up with great labor, large forces of men having been kept out along the line throughout the whole four days of the storm, watching and strengthening weak places and guarding the bridges. Farmers state that their corn, most of which was cut and set up in the fields, in order to save the fodder, has suffered greatly by the rain, some of them placing the percentage of loss in marketable value at 50 per cent. The storm has been very disastrous, the only apparent compensation being in a fine start to the fall growth of grass, which now shows unusual luxuriance.

CASUALTIES.

SERIOUS COLLISION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 16.—As express train No. 2, bound east on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and due here at 6 p. m., rounded a curve at Meramec Station, twenty miles from the city, it encountered the rear end of a freight train being pushed on a side-track. The pushing engine and the locomotive of the passenger train were derailed. George W. Ross, engineer of the pusher, had a foot badly crushed, and J. Harrison, conductor of the pushing engine regularly stationed at this point, had his hip badly hurt and was injured internally. He may die. Steve Perkins and Emmett Wood, two negro tramps stealing a ride on the end of the postal car, were thrown under the car. The former was seriously hurt about the head and the latter had a leg broken. An engine sent from Kirkwood brought the passenger-train to the city a few minutes before midnight. Ross and Harrison were brought to their homes in Kirkwood.

RUN OVER BY A HAND-CAR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 16.—Information from Kirksville, Mo., says that Harry McCollister, a bridgeman on the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Division of the Wabash Road, was yesterday accidentally thrown forward from a hand-car near Cook, a station between Milan and Kirksville, the car passing over him and breaking his back. He was carried to his home at Teuton, but cannot recover.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 16.—George A. Downing, of this city, conductor on the J., M. & I. Road, was crushed to death near Jeffersonville, Ind., today. The train run over a cow and was ditched. Downing was caught in the débris. Thomas Arnold, of this city, was also injured. Downing is the son of M. A. Downing, Manager of the Union Stock-Yards, Indianapolis, and was 26 years old, married, but had no children.

FIREMEN INJURED.

CINCINNATI, O. Oct. 16.—At a small fire this afternoon a shed roof gave way, and precipitated Joe Bunker, Chief Marshall, and four firemen twenty feet to the ground. Two firemen fell on top of Bunker. His injuries are internal, and it is feared serious. The firemen were only slightly hurt.

UNDER THE WHEELS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 16.—This morning an unknown man, supposed to be a tramp, was found on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad track about three miles east of here with one arm and leg cut off and head mashed to a jelly.

A CHARRED BODY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—Another body, charred beyond recognition, was found today in the ruins of yesterday's fire. It is supposed to be that of Mathew Quirk, who is missing.

MUST PROVIDE FIRE-ESCAPES.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 15.—The Mayor has issued an order to the owners or managers of factories, hotels, tenement-houses, seminaries, hospitals, and asylums to provide permanent fire-escapes.

POLITICAL.

Ohio Democrats Trying to Find Out Who Is to Blame.

Interesting History of Bourbon Bickerings During the Campaign.

Bookwalter Predicted His Own Defeat by the Old Moss-Backs.

Windom's Friends Think It About Time for Him to Come Home.

His Opponents Searching for the Proper Man to Pit Against Him.

OHIO.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 16.—Now that the October election is over in Ohio, the prominent Democratic politicians are bending their energies in trying to find out who is responsible for the disaster. There is no doubt but at the opening of the campaign the Democrats confidently anticipated a favorable result. But as it progressed the most sagacious of the political managers in the Democracy said that Bookwalter would be defeated, because the machine politicians and old mossbacks would not come to his support.

This campaign was managed by what the Cincinnati *Commercial* has been pleased to term the young eagles and hawks. Among those who seem to have suffered most from Democratic defeat is Allen O. Myers, who is credited with being Bookwalter's discoverer. Myers, beside being the political correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, is a member of the Democratic Executive Committee. Owing to his official relation with the Democratic party, he declines to talk for publication, but it was recently the pleasure of your correspondent to spend an hour or two with an intimate friend of Mr. Myers, who detailed

SOME VERY INTERESTING CONVERSATION

coming from Mr. Myers about the inside management of the Democratic campaign, dating from before the Democratic convention which nominated Bookwalter at Columbus in the middle of July. The friend says he called at Myers' house the day following the election to see how he was taking the defeat, and found him in no pleasant mood. "I can stand defeat," he said, "because I am used to that. What is more annoying than defeat is the disposition among certain Democratic politicians and newspapers to scalp the dead and tomahawk the wounded on the field after the battle is over." He had in his hand a copy of the Columbus *Times*, a Democratic evening paper published at Columbus, and owned by John H. Putnam, the private secretary of the late William Allen, and John G. Thompson, the Democratic Sergeant-at-Arms of the National House of Representatives. The day after the election the *Times* contained a long double-leaded editorial in which it compared Bookwalter to Greeley, and said, among other things, that any man who procured his nomination through the methods which Mr. Bookwalter employed

DESERVED DEFEAT

and could not expect support from the loyal Democracy of the State. This Myers said was very strong language to come from a paper owned by men who did all they could to secure Bookwalter's nomination. The *Times* before the Democratic Convention advocated the nomination of Follett, but by some strange influence, after a midnight trip of John K. Putnam's to Springfield, it came out in flaming editorials on the eve of the convention in favor of Bookwalter's nomination.

John G. Thompson, the other proprietor, was a delegate to the convention from Columbus, and voted on both ballots for Bookwalter's nomination, and used all his influence among the delegates from the rural districts to induce them to vote for and nominate Bookwalter. After Mr. Bookwalter was nominated Putnam addressed a letter to George B. O'Key, a former receiver of the *Times* newspaper property, in which he asked O'Key to use his influence to induce Bookwalter to contribute $1,000 to aid Thompson and Putnam in circulating the *Times* during the campaign. In very plain words words Myers says it was a proposition to bleed the Democratic candidate out of so much money. Shortly after this letter was written, Messrs. Putnam and Thompson, with Clark Irvin, the Chairman, and George B. O'Key, the Secretary of the Democratic Executive Committee, visited Springfield for the purpose of calling upon Mr. Bookwalter and making

A FORMAL DEMAND.

In order to secure the cordial support of the *Times* during the campaign it would be necessary to furnish not less than a thousand dollars. Mr. Bookwalter had an intimation of their coming, and of the mission of these pilgrims. They met him at his hotel, the Laganda, and were invited by him to his private rooms, where they proceeded to unfold the object of their coming. Mr. Bookwalter indignantly interrupted the conversation, and said to Mr. Thompson: "If I understand the object of your mission here to be to ask me to contribute to the support of your newspaper, the conversation might as well drop right here, for I prefer to be defeated to being annoyed and compelled to contribute, as you want me to, to the support of the Democratic press." The conference broke up in a decidedly abrupt manner, and the distinguished gentlemen returned to Columbus on the first train.

The question was then broached by Thompson and Putnam whether or no they should remove the head of the Democratic ticket from their paper. They concluded, however, that, inasmuch as Thompson was very prominent in Ohio politics and held an office in the Democratic party, that would be a proceeding that the Democrats of the State would hardly justify, and it would be

ESTABLISHING A PRECEDENT

that might prove embarrassing to them both in the future. So the matter was permitted to rest, so far as the paper was concerned, until after the election, when they have vented their spite in this double-leaded article, which was written by Putnam himself.

In the meanwhile Thompson hurried East and began to sow the seeds of discord by announcing in interviews in New York papers that Bookwalter was having a terrible fight with his Executive Committee. In these interviews he reflected both upon Mr. Bookwalter and the committee who followed up this line of tactics until one day at a strong session of the Executive Committee, at which Judge Bingham chanced to be present, who advocated that John G. be called upon to assist in managing the campaign. When the Judge was told what Thompson was doing he was strongly adverse to asking that gentleman's advice under any circumstances during the campaign.

My informant said that Myers gave him a very interesting history of the inside operations that led to Bookwalter's nomination and the subsequent embarrassments that beset the Democratic managers during the struggle.

After the Republican Convention he went to Springfield for the purpose of writing up John H. Thomas, a prominent manufacturer who had been brought out by

THE BISHOP INFLUENCE

in Cincinnati as the Democratic candidate for Governor. After arriving on the ground he discovered through such Democrats as George Spence and D. C. Ballentine that Thomas, while a member of the City Council, had made a record upon the prohibition question which rendered him entirely unsatisfactory as the Democratic candidate for Governor. D. C. Ballentine, then the editor of the Springfield *Transcript* and the manager of Bookwalter's incipient canvass after the nomination, met Myers and told him that he had concluded to abandon Thomas and come to the support of Bookwalter. He said Bookwalter had a better record than Thomas—better because he had no record at all, better because he had never been in politics, but was a business-man and had plenty of money, and if nominated was willing to meet all legitimate expenses of the campaign. He introduced Myers to Bookwalter. In the course of a long conversation Bookwalter said he supposed the mention of his name in connection with the Gubernatorial nomination was simply intended as a compliment by his friends—that he

DID NOT ANTICIPATE A NOMINATION,

that he was absent from home at the Eads jetties making a scientific investigation of that work when he received the first intimation that his friends had sprung his name in connection with the Democratic nomination. Myers was favorably impressed with the man and his ability, and wrote a letter from Springfield to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* which gave the Bookwalter boom its first vitality. He says that John R. McLain, the owner and managing editor of the *Enquirer*, was in favor of the nomination of ex-Senator Thurman by the Democracy. The governing idea of Mr. McLain in the management of the *Enquirer* is always to do that which the public least expect. And of all things that politicians would dream of, the least expected would be to see the *Enquirer* cordially supporting Allen G. Thurman for Governor of that State. Myers, in a long argument with Mr. McLain, attempted to show him that the Democracy would look with suspicion upon any effort of the *Enquirer's* to nominate Mr. Thurman, and

WOULD QUESTION ITS SINCERITY.

He then pointed out the advantage of taking up some entirely new man like Bookwalter and nominating him, and Mr. McLain gave his consent, as far as the correspondent was concerned, to encourage the Bookwalter move. It appears that Ballentine, who had a sort of general management of Bookwalter's campaign, for the purpose of securing the influence of John G. Thompson, had promised that if Bookwalter were nominated, Thompson should have the management of his campaign. This is one reason why John G. labored as he did at the convention for Bookwalter's nomination. After the convention at which Bookwalter was nominated the Democratic Executive Committee was chosen without any consultation or regard to Mr. Bookwalter's wishes. Mr. Ballentine, his confidential manager, was ignored and was not placed upon the committee. Ballentine's first mission was to create a suspicion in Mr. Bookwalter's mind against the Executive Committee as it existed, and he called to his aid such spirits as George Spence of Springfield, and they soon succeeded in convincing the Democratic candidate that the committee was composed of

A BAND OF HORSE-THIEVES.

Mr. Thompson lent his mild encouragement toward destroying any confidence Mr. Bookwalter might have in the committee, still hoping that Bookwalter would call upon him to take charge of the barrel, bung-hole, spigot, and all. While these worthy gentlemen were engaged in doing this, others who discovered what their game was at once proceeded to poison Bookwalter's mind in regard to *their* character. He, being a business-man and innocent of all knowledge of politics, discovered a week after his nomination that he had fallen into hot water, and the faint suspicion began to dawn upon his mind that, taking the words of the different classes of politicians, the Democratic managers of Ohio were all men to be distrusted. Under the circumstances, he resolved to organize a campaign of his own, and he began first by organizing a literary bureau. He spent in the neighborhood of $20,000 upon the Democratic press of the State of Ohio in a legitimate way; he subscribed for and

SENT OUT NOT LESS THAN A MILLION COPIES

of the different Democratic papers of the State to independent and Republican voters during the campaign. He paid as low as $40 and as high as $1,000; and every Democratic paper in the State of Ohio received a portion of his bar'l, with the sole exception of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, which never got a dollar of his money, and didn't want it. The Cleveland *Plaindealer*, the Cleveland *Globe*, Toledo *Bee*, and other papers were liberally encouraged; and many of them, taking advantage of this liberal disposition of Mr. Bookwalter to encourage "the art preservative of all arts," began, like Oliver Twist in the poor-house, to cry for more, and a great many of these demands for more money assumed the aspect of blackmail. One paper in Northern Ohio, the Painesville *Journal*, informed Mr. Bookwalter that unless a mortgage of $300 were lifted off his paper, he would

PROCEED TO ATTACK HIM.

The mortgage was not lifted, and the second week before the election the Democrats were dumbfounded to find a double-leaded article in the *Journal* urging all Democrats to confine their fight to the Legislative candidates and abandon Mr. Bookwalter. It was the intention of Mr. Bookwalter, as far as possible, to work through the local committees in the various counties of the State, but he left this part of the work to men who knew nothing about the politics of the State, and who made the mistake of distrusting the local organizations. The result was a lack of harmony and disorganization where there should have been harmony and organization in not a few counties of the State.

Myers' mission throughout the campaign was not a pleasant one. He was looked upon as the personal friend of Mr. Bookwalter, and as a member of the Democratic Executive Committee who had to bear his share of the distrust of that organization. His mission all through the campaign was to prevent an open rupture between Bookwalter and the committee, and he so far succeeded in his labors that the third week before the election Bookwalter and the committee were

IN PERFECT ACCORD.

Myers says perhaps Bookwalter is less disappointed over his defeat than any man in the Democratic party. The last tour he made in the State was through what is known as the backbone of Ohio, the Democratic counties of Richland, Crawford, and Wyandot. Bookwalter two days before the election said: "I am going to be beaten, and I shall be defeated by not less than 20,000 votes by Charley Foster. I am agoing to be beaten by the mossback Democrats, who have got a suspicion that I am a sort of Horace Greeley, and not a Democrat. This suspicion has been encouraged by the political managers—the machine managers of the Democratic party—and by her ambitious men. Pendleton, of Cincinnati, is opposed to me, and prominent Democrats in other sections of the State are not all all cordial. They look upon me as an intruder in the party. They look upon me as

DANGEROUS FOR SEVERAL REASONS.

They say I have money, and if I am successful it will give me a prestige that will cause them some trouble in the future, and they are afraid I have ambitions, although I have none, except that if I am elected Governor to make my administration one that the people will indorse. For these reasons I anticipate my defeat, and shall not be at all disappointed."

Such men as John G. Thompson and John Putnam, who have made all they have got out of the Democratic party, and out of officeholding and office-getting, are now felicitating themselves under the impression that Bookwalter is a dead dog in the political pit, and

WILL NEVER FIGHT AGAIN.

In this they are mistaken. Bookwalter has had a taste of politics and rather likes it, and, although he may never be a candidate for office again, he has his personal friends and followers in the Democratic party, who do not mean to sit idly by and see him wantonly insulted after the campaign is over, and after he did all in his power to secure Democratic victory. And in the future this class of politicians, headed by John G. Thompson and Putnam, can make up their minds to find Bookwalter's political ghost at least standing in their pathway at no distant day.

MINNESOTA.

WINDOM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 16.—Secretary Windom's friends begin to think it is time for him to come home and look after his interests in the Legislature if he wants to go back from the Cabinet to the Senate. It is not so certain that he can be elected without opposition as it seemed a week ago. The Senatorial situation shifts like a kaleidoscope from day to day. After giving you two or three conflicting views of it on as many successive days, I have waited two or three days for the situation to settle down to something definit. It has settled down to this: The field against Windom; and the field is by no means to be despised. Before this meeting of the Legislature the announcement of Windom's candidacy was met with such an outburst of popular approval that his election seemed the easiest thing in the world. When the members of the Legislature began to assemble there seemed to be no question among them of any one but Windom. But

THE POLITICIANS HAD NOT GOT TO WORK THEN.

They have been at work very industriously in the first week of the session, and have made formidable breaches in the unanimous support Mr. Windom seemed to be assured of among Republican members of the Legislature. Windom shows the misfortunes of every man prominent in public life. He stands in the way of a good many men who think they are just as fitted to shine as he is. Dunnell is not the only man in Minnesota who wants to fill Windom's shoes, though he has been so far the only man who has made an open push for them. Dunnell has found a sympathy and support in his plottings against Windom which probably surprises even himself. The latent jealousy of one man's success, waked into activity by the prospect of his return to a field he had apparently abandoned to them, has grouped nearly all the ambitious politicians of the Republican party of Minnesota into an incongruous combination against Windom. I indicated in my last letter how incongruous the elements in this combination really were.

THE FRIENDS OF GOV. PILLSBURY,

who is certainly in the combination, deny that he has been drawn into any alliance with Dunnell, and insist that he is affronted at the proposal to retire his appointee, Edgerton, after only six months' service. It is true that Pillsbury doesn't like to have his plans interfered with, but, considering that Edgerton voluntarily withdrew from the race, his chivalrous devotion to his appointee seems inconsistent with his practical good sense. Pillsbury is an inscrutable character, and nobody ever knows just what he is about; but in this case it is pretty clear he wants to beat Windom, and for a stronger and more personal reason than a piqued friendship for Edgerton.

So far the anti-Windom men have confined their operations to making plans, holding private caucuses, and

FEELING ABOUT FOR A CANDIDATE.

There has been little active work among members of the Legislature. Indeed that body adjourned Friday to Tuesday, and all but the leaders went home to their farms. The anti-Windom men will doubtless be ready for business this week, with a full-fledged candidate, and make a vigorous assault upon members as they return. Who that candidate will be is among the caucus secrets—even if the most secret caucus has been able to come to a decision yet. The first plan was to keep Edgerton in his seat for the rest of his term, but to shelve Windom and postpone the real struggle for his seat till the next session, when the term will expire. This was the best chance to beat Windom, but it was defeated by the withdrawal of Mr. Edgerton, announced in dispatches from Washington authorized by him.

THE AUTHORITY OF THIS STATEMENT

is disputed by the Dunnell men; but as Edgerton is coming home to repeat it by word of mouth, the fiction that he is a candidate can hardly be kept up much longer. It is not clear where his successor as the representative of the incongruous combination is to come from. Dunnell does not dare to press his own claims till his family fight in his own district has been a little more forgotten. All the other prominent leaders of the faction—unless it be Gov. Wakefield—are excluded by the tradition that gives this seat in the Senate to the southern half of the State. Necessity may lead to the disregard of this tradition, however, and Gov. Davis, Lieut.-Gov. Gilman, or some other northern statesman may be trotted out.

One thing the anti-Windom men have settled upon, pending

THE SEARCH FOR A CANDIDATE.

They are going to try to prevent the calling of a caucus and to go into the Legislature without party nominations. It has been suspected here that this is an indication of a plot to defeat Windom by Democratic aid, but it is more likely a simple device to gain time. The two weeks within which a Senator may be elected do not expire until Tuesday of next week, and by dispensing with a caucus and employing dilatory tactics the field may gain a full week more in which to reconcile their incongruous elements with each other and consolidate upon a candidate. As there has been no caucusing among members yet it is impossible to measure, with any approximation of accuracy, the chances of success of

THE MOVEMENT AGAINST WINDOM.

It is certain that the Legislature was almost unanimous for him when it assembled; but the members are so many of them attached by ties of interest or obligation to one or the other of the combination of politicians who are at work against him that it is hard to place them. It is to be taken into account, too, that there is no organization or personal influence opposed to the combination. Windom is not here, and he has no friend of prominence who takes an active interest in the canvass. The general feeling seems to be among those who should naturally take an interest in Windom's election that if he is willing to rest upon his fame to carry him through, they can do the same. As a consequence the man who was certainly the first choice of the State, and of the Legislature when it met, may be defeated by some obscure local politician.

ANOTHER RICHMOND.

The name of ex-Lieut. Gov. J. B. Wakefield is today openly and prominently put forward as a candidate for United States Senator, to be run against Mr. Windom as the choice of the anti-caucusites, and twenty-six of the twenty-eight Democrats. Claims are made that Mr. Wakefield will be nominated on the first, or, at farthest, the second formal ballot, but when figures in support of this assertion are asked for they are not forthcoming, and Mr. Windom's friends seem fully as confident that when the time for the election arrives the opposition to the distinguished financier and statesman will melt into airy nothing. Gov. Davis does not appear to have any following, as it is insisted that the Southern part of the State must, in any event, have the Senator. The shibboleth of the fusionists is, "Anything to beat the old ring," and such expressions as "The young Republicans must come to the front," "We showed 'em what we could do at the convention, and we'd be fools to let up now," "Windom musn't think he has a life lease of the office," and the like are heard constantly in councils of the opposition. A Republican representative said today: "I'm exceeding glad the recess was taken, and that so many members went home before the Senatorial succession came on the tapis. They'll find when they get among their constituents that William Windom is the one man Minnesotians want as Senator, and that to fail to return him to his old seat will bring down a storm of denunciations upon them." Averaging the sentiment and belief, it would seem that there can be no real doubt about Windom's election, but that the opposition against him is bound to be much greater than was at first supposed.

PROHIBITION.

GOV. ST. JOHN AT BLOOMINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 16.—Durley Hall was densely crowded this afternoon to hear Gov. St. John, of Kansas. The meeting was presided over by William Bore, of this city. As the lecturer proceeded the large audience, which eagerly listened to his able arguments, became very enthusiastic and frequently stormed with applause. The Governor has left a very favorable impression on Bloomington people.

He Did Not Advertise.

[illegible] Circular.

A nervous-looking man went into a store the other day and sat down for half an hour or so, when a clerk asked if there was anything she could do for him. He said not and as they didn't [illegible] anything. She went away, and [illegible] an hour longer, when the proprietor went to him and asked if he wanted to be shown anything. "No," said the nervous man; "I just wanted to sit around. My physician has recommenced perfect quiet for me, and says, above all things, I must avoid being in crowds. Noticing that you did not advertise in the newspapers, I thought that this would be as quiet a place as I could find, so I just dropped in for a few hours of complete isolation." The merchant picked up a bolt of paper cambric to brain him, but the man went out. He said all he wanted was a quiet life.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

A Desperate Duel in Georgia, with Pocket-Knives as Weapons.

One of the Participants Killed and the Other Mortally Wounded.

Mrs. Fairbank Identifies One of the Men Who Robbed Her House.

Whisky Played the Principal Part in a Murder at Carlinville, Ill., Saturday.

An Arkansas Traveler Robbed by a Man Disguised in Female Attire.

A DUEL WITH POCKET-KNIVES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 13.—Yesterday afternoon a duel was fought at Columbus between Jack Patrick and Frank Comer with large pocket-knives, resulting in the instant death of Comer and the fatal wounding of Patrick. The particulars appear to be that Patrick was living in Comer's house, and owed the latter about $4 for rent of the same, which amount has been due for some time. Failing, after repeated efforts, to collect the money Comer took out a distraint warrant, levying on a quantity of tools, which paper was placed in the hands of a Bailiff for service. Owing to the fact that Patrick and Comer were brothers-in-law, the Bailiff, instead of serving the warrant, asked Patrick to go and see Comer about the matter, believing that the difference could be settled without process of law, owing to the fact that the parties to the suit were related. At first Patrick refused to go and see Comer, as requested by the Bailiff, but afterwards called upon Comer, and the two men had some words about the debt, resulting in Comer calling Patrick hard names. Patrick, in answer to this, told Comer to get a double-barreled shotgun and meet him on the commons a short distance away, where the matter could be settled with shotguns. This banter caused Comer to draw out a knife and challenge Patrick for a settlement of the difficulty without further delay. Patrick also drew a knife, and the two men closed and commenced using the knives vigorously. The fighting was terrific, resulting in Comer being stabbed through the heart twice, besides receiving six other wounds, causing instant death. Patrick encountered the blade of Comer's deadly knife seven or eight times, receiving as many painful gashes in various portions of the body. At last accounts he was considered in a hopeless condition. The combat occurred in front of the jail. Comer is the Jailer of Muscogee County, and Patrick is a prominent grocer of Columbus. Both men were considered desperate characters in a difficulty of this character, and as game as could be required for such an emergency.

IDENTIFIED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 16.—This morning's train from Chicago brought in Mrs. Allen Fairbank and Detective Wylie. The lady came here to look at Henry Meyer, supposed to be implicated in the Fairbank robbery, which took place in Du Page County, twenty-five miles from Chicago, on the evening of Oct. 11. Three men entered the Fairbank residence and, with drawn revolvers, gagged and bound Fairbank and wife and their adopted daughter and servant, and then proceeded to torture them for the purpose of ascertaining from them a statement of the whereabouts of the valuables of the place. A lighted lamp was applied to Fairbank's feet, and other acts of cruelty committed. The robbers after this searched the house and obtained several thousand dollars in money and bonds. The description of the robbers caused the Chicago police to believe that Henry Meyer, a desperate character and well known in these parts, was the leader of the gang. The police here were told to arrest him if chance offered, and yesterday afternoon he was taken hold of as he paraded Fourth street. He had nothing to say concerning his guilt or innocence, and kept his mouth closed as tight as a mouse-trap. When Mrs. Fairbank looked at Meyer this morning she said, "That's the villain, he's the man," and then fainted away. Meyer's attorneys here will attempt to secure his release on a writ of habeas corpus. If they fail in this, he will be taken to Chicago tomorrow night.

ROBBED BY A HIGHWAYMAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 15.—By a letter received today from Eureka Springs it is learned that a farmer of the name of McElhany was robbed some eighteen or twenty miles south of that place on Tuesday last of some $200 or $300. McElhany was on his way to Ozark, Ark., and was traveling alone in a covered wagon. He stopped at a little creek in an isolated locality, and was watering his horses, when what seemed to be a female riding a dark-gray horse came out of the woods and rode towards him. The rider was dressed in female attire and closely veiled, and, approaching the old farmer, made a number of inquiries concerning the road to Bentonville and Fayetteville. While McElhany was trying to answer these questions, to his surprise and horror the questioner thrust aside the veil, disclosing the features of a man, at the same instant pointing a revolver at the former's head, and demanding his money. McElhany gave up everything, the robber forcing him to turn all his pockets inside out. After handing over his money the highwayman rode nearly 200 yards with his pistol pointed at his victim, and threatening him with instant death if he made the slightest outcry, then lowered the weapon and galloped away. It is believed the robber has chosen the disguise of a woman, and will continue to plunder travelers along these mountain roads, adopting the same ruse he practiced so successfully upon McElhany.

A FATAL FIGHT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Oct. 15.—A terrible tragedy was enacted in the saloon of John Stoddler, in this city, this afternoon. John Noutz Jr. was shot and instantly killed by Lewis Biggs, a farmer living a few miles east of this city. The particulars of the murder are as follows: Biggs and Noutz started home in a wagon and stopped at a saloon to take a drink, when they quarreled over who should treat. Biggs claimed that Noutz should treat, when Noutz said he should not, as he had no money. Biggs then abused Noutz, when a fight ensued. Noutz knocked Biggs down, when the barkeeper interfered and parted them. The next moment Biggs drew his revolver and shot Noutz through the heart, killing him instantly. The Coroner's inquest did not finish the evidence tonight and adjourned over until 1 o'clock tomorrow. The sentiment of the community is that it is a case in which whisky played the principal part. Biggs gave himself up and was placed in jail to await the verdict of the Coroner's jury.

SELLING LIQUOR TO MINORS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Oct. 15.—Ole Olson, brother of Thomas Olson, who stabbed and killed Otto D. Freese, has made affidavit that he and his brother obtained the liquor that intoxicated them on the night of the murder from the saloon kept by Daniel Freese, the father of the murdered boy. As both the Olsons are minors, the city authorities can prosecute a suit for unlawfully selling to minors. Active raids have already been commenced against the saloonkeepers for illegal practices, prompted by the recent horrors. Four have been indicted by the grand jury. A strong fight will be made in the trial of Thomas Olson. He has a considerable amount of money in the hands of a guardian in La Salle County who promises to see that Olson is properly protected, and has employed the Hon. B. F. Parks, Jocelyn, and Willis. Daniel Freese has employed the Hon. A. J. Hopkins and Aldrich as prosecutors to aid the State's-Attorney.

SHOT DEAD.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 16.—Intelligence reached this city today of a terrible tragedy last Saturday at a sawmill near Grand Lake, Ark., a small town on the Mississippi River. William Brooks, proprietor of the sawmill, was beating an employé when a fellow workman named William Yountz interfered. Brooks, exasperated, turned upon Yountz, when the latter drew a revolver and fired, the ball striking Brooks in the head and killing him instantly. Yountz was arrested, and after a preliminary examination was discharged.

A DETECTIVE'S FATE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 16.—The body of an unknown man was found yesterday hanging to a tree in thick woods four miles from Grain Valley Station, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, some twenty miles from Kansas City. The body had apparently been hanging three days. The theory is that the man was a detective, and had been lynched by some one connected with the recent train robbery.

MURDERED FOR HIS MONEY.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 16.—A colored man named Green was found dead in the suburbs of Henderson this morning, with his head split open with a cooper's adze. A man was arrested on suspicion and lodged in jail. The adze, covered with blood and hair, was found two squares from the body. It is supposed he was murdered for his money.

NOT GUILTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Oct. 15.—The jury in the case of Sim Robinson, John Hughes, and James and John Wilson, charged with murder in the Chesonіry circus riot, brought in a verdict of "not guilty" today. There have been two convicted, five acquitted, and two parties yet to be tried in this case.

REWARD PAID.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 15.—The Iron Mountain Railroad Company yesterday paid Clark Hall and the four men who assisted him in capturing the train-robbers $1,000 each. Moore and Huddlestone have not yet been paid. It is rumored they will sue the company.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 16.—Two men giving the names of John Miller and E. C. Brobson were arrested a mile above the city today on a charge of counterfeiting. Spurious coin, molds, metals, etc., were found on them.

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 16.—The body of Augustus Brankman, foreman of the Cleveland Rolling-Mill, was found today in the Hudson River. Bruises indicate foul play.

KILLED BY A HOTEL PROPRIETOR.

LANCASTER, Pa., Oct. 16.—William Ginzemer, while forcing his way into a hotel, was shot dead by the proprietor, John Miller.

THE WEATHER.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17—1 a. m.—For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, fair weather, southeasterly winds, lower barometer, stationary or higher temperature.

For the Lower Lake region, partly cloudy weather and rain; easterly winds, lower barometer, stationary or higher temperature.

For the Upper Lake region, partly cloudy weather and rain, easterly winds, lower barometer, stationary or higher temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy weather and rain, lower barometer, stationary or higher temperature, easterly winds in the former district and west to south winds in the latter.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin:

The barometer is highest in the St. Lawrence Valley, and lowest in Texas. The temperature has fallen in New England from 4 to 13 degrees, and in the Lower Lake region from 2 to 11. It has risen slightly in other districts east of the Mississippi River.

Rain has fallen since last report in the Upper Lake region and in the southern portion of the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. In all other districts fair weather prevails.

Winds in the South Atlantic States and Lower Lake region are northeasterly; in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys they are southeasterly.

Fair weather is indicated for the Middle and South Atlantic States for today and tomorrow.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named:

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		R'n	W't'er.
Albany	60	55	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Alpena	46	44	E.	Fresh	.08	Lt rain
Buffalo	58	51	N.E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Cairo	79	71	S.	Light	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	60	35	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Chicago	50	53	S.E.	Fresh	.09	Lt rain
Cincinnati	76	69		Calm	0	Clear.
Cleveland	59	58	E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Davenport	47	50	E.	Fresh	.05	Cl'dy.
Denver	54	45	N.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Des Moines	43	46	S.E.	Light	.11	Lt rain
Detroit	57	56	E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Dodge City	51					
Duluth	44	43	N.E.	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Erie	60	54	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Escanaba	44					
Fort Garry		39	S.E.	Gentle	*	L.snw.
Fort Gibson		71				Clear.
Grand Haven	50	48	E.	Fresh	.06	Lt rain
Indianapolis	66	63	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Keokuk	47	51	E.	Light	.01	Cl'dy.
La Crosse	47	45	N.	Light	.36	Lt rain
Leavenworth	52	57	S.E.	Light	.10	Cl'dy.
Louisville	82	71		Calm	0	Clear.
Marquette	42					
Memphis		74		Calm	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	47	50	N.E.	Fresh	.35	Lt rain
Nashville	86	74	S.	Light	0	Clear.
North Platte	46	42	N.	Fresh	.01	†Lt.r'n
Omaha	42	43	E.	Fresh	.38	H.rain
Oswego	55	54		Calm	0	Fair.
Pittsburg	72	63		Calm	0	Clear.
Port Huron	51	50	N.E.	Fresh	.01	Cl'dy.
Rochester	53	50	E.	Light	*	Fair.
Sandusky	60	59	E.	Light	0	Th'ng.
Shreveport	87	71	S.	Light	0	Clear.
Springfield	56	60	S.	Fresh	0	Fair.
St. Louis	66	68	S.	Fresh	0	Haze.
St. Paul	42	41	E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Toledo	58	60	S.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Vicksburg	83	79	N.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Yankton, D. T.	38	39	E.	Light	.04	Smoky
Bismarck	42	39	E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Deadwood	39					
Denison	83	74	S.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Fort Buford	38	34	E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Fort Custer	45					
Galveston	83	79		Fresh	.25	Cl'dy.
Moorhead	42					
Port Eads	84	77		Fresh	0	Clear.
San Antonio	88	73	E.	Light	0	Clear.
Huron, Dak	46	40	S.E.	Light	0	Fair.

*Too small to measure. †Thunder-storm.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.321	48	84	N.E.	5	.01	Lt. rain.
10:18 a. m.	30.325	51	86	S.E.	10		Lt. rain.
2:18 p. m.	30.255	50	88	E.	7	.24	Lt. rain.
6:18 p. m.	30.227	52	100	E.	10		Lt. rain.
10:18 p. m.	30.158	53	100	S.E.	6	.09	Lt. rain.

Mean barometer, 30.245.
Mean thermometer, 51.6.
Mean humidity, 90.7.
Higest temperature, 53.5.
Lowest temperature, 45.8.

HIGH WATER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 16.—It has been steadily raining here all day long. The river, which has been falling for the past three days, is now at a stand, and tomorrow will probably be raising again. Total fall, six inches. People having property along the river are thoroughly disheartened at the prospect of a bigger flood than we had last week.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 16.—The almost constant rain of the past week has continued today. The Mississippi stands now fifteen feet eight inches above low water, and spreads over the bottom both above and below the city, and back a distance of five miles into Missouri. The track of the Keokuk & St. Louis Line north from here is impassable, but the Hannibal & St. Joseph and the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific are yet safe. On the bottoms below the city thousands of tons of hay and a vast quantity of corn will be lost. Several hundred head of cattle were driven out of the bottoms yesterday and taken to the bluffs for safety. Above the city the Indian Grave levee, protecting 20,000 acres of rich lands, still stands firm, and no danger is apprehended in that quarter. A strong force will patrol the embankment tonight and until the water subsides.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Oct. 16.—The Mississippi at this point is unusually high for this season—within two feet of the high water of the spring of 1880—and is rapidly rising. The rise for the past twenty-four hours is six inches. The bottom on the opposite side of the river is all under water, and the river at this point is six or seven miles wide. The steamboat warehouses at the wharf have their floors under water, and are virtually abandoned. A heavy rise is reported coming from above, which, together with the rainfall in this section during the past few days, it is predicted, will cause higher water than in June last year. The damage thus far is comparatively light, being confined to the destruction of crops in the bottoms, which at best would not have been very abundant; but great apprehension prevails of the possible consequences if the predictions of men familiar with the river should be verified, and the rise continue. The lumber-yards along the river front are in great danger, and immense quantities of lumber are threatened with being swept away. The stock-yards on the opposit side of the river are surrounded by water, some of the buildings flooded, and are in danger of being cut off. It has rained here every day for a week, and there are no indications at present of a cessation. Crops in the fields have been considerably damaged.

IRISH SYMPATHY.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 16.—A very large meeting of Irishmen was held at St. Patrick's Hall this afternoon, at which speeches were made by several prominent Irishmen, and resolutions adopted, all strongly denouncing the British Government for the arrest of Parnell. A committee was also appointed to arrange for a mass-meeting. This committee met tonight and framed a call for a monster outdoor meeting to be held the night of the 19th, the anniversary of the surrender of Yorktown. The leading and most influential Irishmen of the city are engaged in the movement, and the meeting will probably be one of the largest ever held here. The feeling among the Irish is very bitter.

WORCESTER, MASS.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 16.—Two thousand people attended an indignation meeting of Irishmen in the Skating-Rink. Mayor Kelley declined an invitation to preside, and Congressman Rice and other well-known citizens remained away.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—Many meetings were held here today to denounce the arrest of Parnell, etc.

IN CHICAGO.

Walsh's Hall, at the corner Halsted and Forty-fourth streets in the Town of Lake, was packed last night with enthusiastic Irishmen who had turned out to hear Father O'Connor's lecture on the "Situation in Ireland," and not an available space in the hall was left unoccupied. The extensive gathering was called to order by the President of the Stock-Yard Land League, Mr. T. H. Keenan, who introduced to the meeting the Rev. Father Mangan. Pending the arrival of the lecturer and the Hon. W. J. Hynes, who also was advertised as a speaker of the evening, the reverend gentleman entertained the Land-Leaguers with a speech.

In introducing the Rev. O'Connor, Father M. Dorney launched into a warm tirade against the English Government for the arbitrary arrest of the Land League Chief—Parnell.

Father O'Connor's lecture was long and interesting. He said that the land agitation had already done much for the troubled isle across the sea. The rents had been lowered, and this certainly was a great point gained. Parnell had said in a recent address that rents had been reduced 20 per cent, but he knew that the rents had in many cases which had come under his personal observation been reduced 30 per cent. The agitation must not be allowed to languish, for greater results could soon be achieved. Gladstone had acknowledged his fears of the agitation by the arrest of the horest and earnest patriot, Charles Stewart Parnell. [Applause.]

The lecturer was followed by the Hon. J. Hynes, who laid it hot and heavy upon English misrule, tyranny in Ireland, and hoped for the time when the wronged country could appeal to the god of war for the settlement of her claim. Father O'Connor again came to the front and threw himself upon the generosity of the meeting, and about $200 was collected.

The Committee of Arrangements for the Parnell indignation demonstration met at Irish-American club-rooms yesterday, and further discussed the matter of speakers for, and Chairman of, the proposed meeting. It was resolved to request a prominent journalist to call the meeting to order and to state its purpose. The matter of presiding officer was then discussed and several names were suggested. A list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was agreed on. Mr. M. W. Ryan, a member of the committee and County Delegate of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, issued the following order:

All officers and members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians are requested to attend the mass-meeting at McCormick Hall on Wednesday evening, Oct. 19, to show by their presence their indignation at and condemnation of the arrest of Parnell, Dillon, O'Brien, O'Kelly, and others.

It is expected that the following gentlemen among others will address the meeting: Judge Moran, John F. Finerty, and William J. Hynes. The committee will meet at 1 o'clock today.

BUSINESS FAILURE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Oct. 15.—Following the failure of the large carriage factory of Thompson & Hayward on Thursday, another panic was created by the closing of the immense carriage works of Parsons & Goodfellow. The works were closed at noon, and this afternoon a syndicate of the creditors bought the concern. The purchasing creditors are S. D. Kimbark of Chicago, Shadbolt & Boyd of Milwaukee, Olds & Son of Fort Wayne, Ind., Sheldon & Co. of Auburn, N. Y., and the Union Mutual Bank and George F. Stroud of this city. It is reported that the works will be closed only long enough to take an inventory of stock. The liabilities are reported at $100,000. The assets are not known, but there is a large amount of stock on hand. The defunct firm removed here from Chicago, and was given a bonus of $5,000 by the business men of the city. The firm employed over 200 men, and the closing of the concern was due to the failure of Thompson & Hayward.

INDIGNANT CITIZENS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 16.—A lively indignation meeting of about 300 citizens and farmers was held at Maroa last evening to take action with reference to the series of whisky prosecutions inaugurated there last week, when twelve prominent citizens of the place were arrested for selling liquor without license and to minors. There are two licensed saloons in the place, and the parties arrested are the two saloonkeepers, druggists, and physicians. Nearly 100 witnesses have been subpœnaed. At the indignation meeting a string of whereases was presented, and a resolution adopted declaring that those assembled were opposed to all violation of law, but they were emphatically opposed to malicious prosecutions. The cases will be tried in court next week just the same.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.—The Governors of sixteen States have appointed delegates to the River Convention to be held here the 26th inst., and nearly every board of trade and commercial organization in the Mississippi Valley will be represented. The convention promises to be the largest delegate body of commercial men ever held in the valley. The New York Produce Exchange notifies the Executive Committee that while it favors the improvement of all navigable waters, it does not deem it necessary to be directly represented in the convention.

WILL COMMENCE A LIBEL SUIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Oct. 15.—W. H. Weatherby, late candidate for Supervisor on the Republican county ticket, has retained counsel and will prosecute the *Statesman*, a Democratic paper, for criminal libel. Weatherby was defeated by a heavy majority in this strong Republican county, and the result is directly attributable to utterances of the *Statesman* attacking his private character.

FIRE AT BASKING RIDGE, N. J.

BASKING RIDGE, N. J., Oct. 16.—Fire this morning destroyed two residences, two stores, and a barn, involving a loss of $13,000; insurance $10,000.

THE FAIRBANK ROBBERY.

Arrest of Harry Duncan, Alias Muldoon, in St. Louis.

He Is Completely Identified by Mrs. Fairbank as One of the Robbers.

The Career of a Thief Who Has Given the Police Much Trouble.

Harry Duncan, alias Muldoon, Meyers, and a dozen other names, who was arrested Saturday in St. Louis upon a telegram from Superintendent McGarigle, has been fully identified in that city by Mrs. Fairbank, whose house at Wayne, Du Page County, was recently robbed of a large sum of cash and Government bonds. There is no possibility of Mrs. Fairbank being mistaken in the man. She had a good look at him the night of the robbery, and was positive that he was one of two men who represented themselves as horse-traders, and had dinner at the house about two weeks prior to the robbery. She waited upon the table that day, and distinctly noted all of Muldoon's peculiarities, such as the contour of his face and his manner of speech. Muldoon had been seen on the streets in this city the day of the robbery, but could not be found in any of his usual haunts the day after, and finally it was ascertained that he had left for some town in the West. Telegrams were sent to St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, and other prominent railroad centres, and Saturday the police were gratified to hear of his arrest by Detective O'Neil, of St. Louis. Duncan's photograph, No. 47, in Volume B of the Rogues' Album at Central Station, was taken in 1775, when he was arrested for the Hoxie robbery in Hyde Park. He has changed considerably since then, and Mrs. Fairbank was unable to positively identify the man from the picture. She, however, thought it looked like him, and the description tallied exactly. The police felt sure he was the man, and early Saturday evening Detective Wiley and the Fairbanks went to St. Louis to make the identification.

Duncan hails originally from St. Louis, where his mother and other relatives are still living. He has haunted this city as a criminal for nearly ten years, and is very well known to the police, and in fact they deserve the severest censure for permitting so dangerous a man as he to lay idle about town as long as they have. Any detective on the staff might know that a man like him, when out of legitimate employment, could not fail to be doing or planning mischief. It was in 1875 that Duncan first became

KNOWN EXTENSIVELY IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

In September of that year the residence of John R. Hoxie, a wealthy stock dealer in Hyde Park, was besieged one evening by a band of masked and heavily armed burglars, who "held up" the inmates of the house, and ransacked it for a large quantity of fine clothing, silverware, money, and bonds. The case was similar in every particular to the Fairbank robbery. Oct. 23 following, the two great principals in this affair, Duncan and John Nevels, who is now serving a 14-year term in the Michigan Penitentiary, were arrested by Detectives Elliott and Flannigan. Duncan proved a very troublesome prisoner, and was continually engaged in plotting escapes from the night he was first incarcerated in the cells at Central Station until the night after he had been lodged in the Penitentiary, where he settled down into good behavior in order to get as much good time as possible. In February of 1876 he finally made his escape from the County Jail, but was recaptured after a short time, and on April 29, after having furnished enough evidence to convict his accomplices, he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary. In May of the same year occurred the great jail delivery, and several of the Hoxie robbers were among those who made their escape. Nevels, by long odds the smartest of them all, was caught and sentenced elsewhere, and the others were speedily returned to jail, tried, and sentenced. After "doing his bit" Duncan returned to this city, and has been loafing all the while. In August of last year he turned up at one of the stations with his face and head battered completely out of shape. Pat Condon, a saloonkeeper at the Stock-Yards, did it, he said, with an iron bar. Condon was the man whom the police blamed for engineering the $4,000 gas-house robbery, and it was said at the time that Duncan was in the employ of the police, and was acting as a spy upon Condon. Duncan neither affirmed nor denied this story, and soon recovered under treatment at the County Hospital. Recently he has made his headquarters at saloons in the vicinity of Polk and Halsted streets, and his accomplices in the Du Page County robbery can no doubt be found amongst the frequenters of saloons in that neighborhood.

THE OAR.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 16.—The scull match between Trickett and Plaisted for $500 a side, three miles with a turn, came off this afternoon on Creve Cœur Lake, near this city, and was won by Trickett by little less than one length. Time, 20¼ minutes. There was a great crowd in attendance. The contest was spirited, and the time, considering the condition of the water, is regarded as good. Another race, same distance and for the same amount of money, between Paul Pattello, of Toronto, and Harry Parker, an amateur of St. Louis, was won by the latter. Time, 24¼ minutes.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Arrived, the Italy, from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 16.—Arrived, the City of Montreal, from New York.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The France and Westphalia, from New York, and the Indiana, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—Arrived, the Glamorgan, from Liverpool, with her shaft broken.

COAL-MINERS FROM GERMANY.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 16.—About 200 coal-miners from Germany passed through this city today for the Corning mining regions, where they will go to work on a five-year contract at about two-thirds the price now paid for coal-digging.

MICHIGAN RELIEF FUND.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—The Michigan relief fund amounts to $50,624.

India-Rubber Gathering in Colombia.

London Times.

When the hunter has found a rubber tree he first clears away a space from the roots, and then moves on in search of others, returning to commence operations as soon as he has marked all the trees in the vicinity. He first of all digs a hole in the ground hard by, and then cuts in the tree a V-shaped incision, with a machete, as high as he can reach. The milk is caught as it exudes and flows into the hole. As soon as the flow from the cuts has ceased the tree is chopped down, and the trunk raised from the ground by means of an improvised trestle. After placing large leaves to catch the sap, gashes are cut throughout the entire length, and the milk carefully collected. When it first exudes the sap is of the whiteness and consistence of cream, but it turns black on exposure to the air. When the hole is filled with rubber it is coagulated by adding hard soap or the root of the mechvacan, which have a most rapid action, and prevent the escape of the water that is always present in the fresh sap. When coagulated sufficiently the rubber is carried on the backs of the hunters by bark thongs to the banks of the river and floated down on rafts. The annual destruction of rubber trees in Colombia is very great, and the industry must soon disappear altogether unless the Government puts in force a law that already exists, which compels the hunters to tap the trees without cutting them down. If this law were strictly carried out there would be a good opening for commercial enterprise, for rubber trees will grow from eight to ten inches in diameter in three or four years from seed. The trees require but little attention, and begin to yield returns sooner than any other. Those that yield the greatest amount of rubber flourish on the banks of the Simu and Asiato Rivers. The value of the crude india-rubber imported into the States annually is about $10,000,000.

A Year's Legislation for Women.

Cleveland Leader.

Woman-suffragists claim that notable progress has been made during 1881, and support the assertion by interesting facts. During the year Maine gave women the right to serve on school committees, and enacted that married women may sell and convey real and personal estate, but refused the ballot. Vermont was much more liberal, granting absolute equality in school affairs, and making women eligible as Town Clerks. Vermont also gave to married women engaged in business all commercial rights enjoyed by their husbands. Massachusetts legislators were still hard of heart, only removing a few restrictions upon school suffrage, but the enthusiastic champions of political rights for women believe that the old Bay State must soon yield. In Rhode Island a school suffrage amendment passed the House, but was beaten in the Senate after a warm debate. Connecticut reversed this position of the two Houses, the Senate only passing a school suffrage bill. In New York a liberal interpretation was put upon the school law passed by the previous Legislature, and a bill forbidding any attempt to deny the right of women to vote was beaten, receiving 50 votes, six less than the requisit number. Ohio did nothing on the matter, but Indiana made amends by passing a constitutional amendment giving suffrage to both sexes alike by an emphatic majority. However, before this amendment becomes effective, it must pass a second Legislature and be ratified at the polls. Michigan, Minnesota, Illinois, and Missouri did nothing for woman suffrage, and little for the cause of temperance. A woman suffrage amendment, already passed by the preceding Legislature, was killed in Wisconsin by a close vote, and after prolonged discussion. The Iowa Legislature granted to women the right of holding the office of County Recorder. A bill giving full suffrage to women was also passed by the House, but was beaten in the Senate by a close vote. Then the Senate passed a bill giving school suffrage to women, but the House failed to act upon it. Nebraska legislators gladly granted school suffrage to all, and then as willingly passed a constitutional amendment granting equal suffrage to women. This, it is thought, will go forward to final success. Kansas defeated a similar amendment in the Senate after passing it in the House. In Colorado great interest was excited by an equal suffrage bill, but, after getting through the Senate, the measure was killed in the House. In Oregon wives were placed upon an equality with their husbands in matters pertaining to personal rights and property and the care of children. A constitutional amendment giving suffrage to women was also passed without solicitation and by a fair majority. Finally, that the Territories might not be wholly without part in the year's work, Arizona gave to women school suffrage and the right to hold all offices for which they are permitted to vote.

SELLING A WIFE FOR $1.

The Serious Phase of Edward A. Lauten's Little Joke—Mrs. Lauten Insists on Living with Her Purchaser—Divorce Proceedings Instituted by the Husband.

New York Times, Oct. 15.

After a married life of twenty-three years Edward A. and Mary E. Lauten are parties to a suit for absolute divorce, in which the latter is the defendant. The circumstances of the suit are peculiar. It was begun in the Supreme Court in August, and was sent to a Referee for trial. Mrs. Lauten did not appear before the Referee, and he rendered a report in favor of the plaintiff, having found that Mrs. Lauten was guilty of wrong-doing in the company of Ferdinand Jansen. Before the Referee's report was presented to the court for confirmation, Mrs. Lauten's counsel, Mr. F. S. Kahn, moved before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to set aside all the proceedings previously had in the case, and to allow her to put in an answer. In her affidavit Mrs. Lauten admitted that she had acted as she was charged with acting with Jansen, but asserted that her husband connived at her acts. In explanation of her statement she said that in June last her husband sold her to Ferdinand Jansen for $1, and she presented to the court the contracts, of which the following are copies:

MOUNT VERNON, June 2, 1881.—I, Mary Lauten, of this place, heretofore the wife of Edward A. Lauten, consent to be sold to F. Jansen for the consideration of $1 legal money.

MARY E. LAUTEN.

Received of F. Jansen $1 consideration money, for which I transfer all my rights to said Mary E. Lauten.

EDWARD A. LAUTEN.

It was also asserted by Mrs. Lauten that her husband condoned her offenses with Jansen. The motion to open the default of Mrs. Lauten and allow her to defend herself in the suit was opposed by Mr. George F. Langbein, Lauten's counsel. He presented an affidavit in which Lauten declared that the sale of his wife to Jansen was a joke and not a means by which he connived at acts dishonoring him and his family. He averred that one Sunday in June Jansen, while sitting upon the veranda of his house at Mount Vernon with him and his family, said that he had read in a newspaper a story of a man in the West who sold his wife for $1.50. While his hearers were laughing at the tale, Jansen, apparently in jest, turned to him (Lauten) and said: "I will give you 50 cents for your wife." Lauten answered, laughingly: "That is not enough; make it a dollar." Mrs. Lauten listened to the remarks with great earnestness, and then said to her husband: "I want to see whether you are man enough to sell me for a dollar." Saying this she arose and ran hurriedly up-stairs, from where she returned with writing materials. Jansen, still laughing, said he wanted a written contract, and Lauten wrote out the bill of sale, his children looking on and laughing with him. Jansen took the paper, and when asked to return it made excuses. Having learned that his wife and Jansen had staid together for three days as man and wife at Farmingdale, Long Island. Lauten consulted Lawyer Langbein about procuring a divorce, and was advised, in order to save the good name of his family, to separate from his wife, but to allow her to live in his house on condition that she would not again consort with Jansen. Mrs. Lauten was taken to the lawyer's office to ratify an agreement of separation, and she there said she would keep away from Jansen, but it would be a hard task, because she loved him. She violated this agreement. Jansen would appear near her house and she would go away with him. The first time this happened she told her husband and children she would go down to the garden gate and send Jansen away, but Lauten avers she not only sent him away, but went with him and was absent several hours. She finally said she loved Jansen and could not abandon him, and that, as her husband had sold her, it made no difference to him. Her children then turned against her. They insisted that she should not be allowed to remain in the house, and on Aug. 12 she went to live with Jansen in this city. Mr. Lauten said he then began his divorce suit. He denied that he had condoned his wife's offenses in any way. Mr. Lauten's averments were supported by those of his daughter and son. His daughter, Mary J. Lauten, declared in her affidavit that her mother had not only violated her marriage vows with Jansen, but that in 1873, while Lauten was in Europe, a certain Count Santowski used to visit her daily, and she would send her children away until he had left the house.

Judge Barrett decided yesterday to allow Mrs. Lauten to appear and defend herself in the suit, notwithstanding her default. He said: "The defendant's position is by no means a creditable one. It does not commend itself to the favorable discretion of this court. There may possibly, however, be something in her claim of condonation and in the suggestion that the avowed adultery was committed with the plaintiff's privity. As much upon grounds of public policy as to avoid the possibility of doing the defendant injustice, I think she should be permitted to come in, but on terms as stringent as the nature of the case permits. We cannot very well ask her to pay the referee's fees, which her negligence has caused the plaintiff to incur, but certainly she must stipulate that the testimony taken shall stand, with the privilege, of course, of cross-examination. She must also stipulate that the order of reference stand, and that the trial thereunder proceed without delay, say upon two days' notice. She should also stipulate to ask for no alimony pending the reference, although she may have a moderate sum to compensate her counsel. This may be fixed upon the settlement of the order. The plaintiff may amend or supplement his complaint by setting up continuous adultery with Jansen, if so advised, without prejudice to the proceedings or to defendant's stipulation.

The Fillet—A Fashion Started in Olden Times by a Toper's Headache.

New York Sun.

"It is strange," said a dealer in new articles of fashion, "that the vice of drunkenness should contribute anything to the adornment of women, but the origin of the fillet was among old topers. The fillet came back into use with the fashion that superseded the heavy plaits of hair, the innumerable curls, and the finger puffs, with the style of arranging the hair so that it would show the general contour of the head. Although the new fashion was said to be an imitation of the Grecians, yet it is conceded that women cannot do better than imitate the most beautiful nations of the world. The fillet came back with the low classical coil, for bound around the head it defined more plainly its shape, and brought out in good effect all the slumbering warmth that might exist in dark or light hair."

"But what is a fillet?"

"Don't you remember Pope's line, 'A belt her waist, a fillet binds her hair'? It was the original diadem worn by Kings, and in those days it was woven of silk thread or wool, and was sometimes embroidered in gold and set with precious stones. As luxury increased it became larger until it became the golden diadem. The fashionable fillet of today is not necessarily of gold or precious stones, but some of the dames of our millionaires will probably appear at the balls this winter with a fortune in a fillet. For the masses, however, there are offered pretty bands of faceted steel and brilliant jets varying in width from a fourth to three-fourths of an inch. The steel fillets, or bands are usually worn singly—that is, a single band is considered sufficient ornament for the hair, but in jets the fillets are made in double and triple as well as single bands, those consisting of more than one piece being joined at the ends. The pieces converge where they are concealed by the hair and diverge at the crown. The ornaments are almost universally becoming. The interesting point about them is that Bacchus invented them for wear the morning after his revels. His followers complained so much of their heads after a bout with him that he devised the fillet to relieve the after effects of the wine, and taught the old topers to bind it tightly about their heads so as to cause intense compression. This is the origin of the most becoming headdress ever known, and women with low, broad brows, oval faces, clean-cut features, and general Grecian outlines, must sing the praise of "Bacchus, ever fair and young."

Nero's Engineers.

London Spectator.

Modern engineers think they have carried the art of surveying to very great perfection, but a good deal of it must have been known in ancient times. No road is so imperishable as a Roman road, which indicates that the engineers not only built well, but chose good routes, especially in their exemption from the action of floods. The Indian engineers seldom find that they can improve on the routes selected for ancient native canals or the sites chosen for huge tanks, and this week Col. Türr quoted a still more striking instance. He has been surveying for the canal to be cut through the Isthmus of Corinth, and after a most careful examination of three alternative routes, has decided that the one selected by the Emperor Nero's engineers is by far the best. Not to mention that it is shorter than all others, the "trace of Nero" terminates at each end in calm and deep water; and "another advantage of the Nero trace consists in the disposition of the slopes, which favors it, inasmuch as the canal would be then protected against the floods in the ravines along the slopes, while the two other lines would catch these waters." That shows scientific surveying; and it is to be noted that Nero's engineers, like Alexander's, had freed themselves from the singular superstition which so greatly influenced modern opinion, that the waters of two seas were never of the same height. This argument was actually thrown at M. de Lesseps as a serious one, not only against the Suez Canal, but the Canal of Corinth.

A FAST LIFE ENDED.

Close of the Career of a Gay and Wealthy Illinois Lad.

San Francisco Examiner.

A young man known in this city as Augustus Therber, but whose real name is unobtainable from his friends, is supposed to have committed suicide on Friday night last under rather singular circumstances. The Bay City had just left the wharf on a trip to Alameda, when a well-dressed young man, evidently under the influence of liquor, approached G. S. Johnson, who, with his wife, was returning home from the Bush Street Theatre, and said: "Pardon me, sir, but will you please drop this letter in the office for me?" He turned away and walked down to the other end of the cabin and out of the door. His actions and appearance naturally attracted attention, and Mr. Johnson at once surmised that something was wrong. He called the attention of two gentlemen sitting opposit, one of whom was a newspaper man, and said: "That man is either drunk or crazy." The letter was sealed and had no postage-stamp upon it, and was addressed "J. T. Beilind, Sixth street, near Brannan, San Francisco." The opinion was at once advanced and concurred in that there was something wrong, and the newspaper man started out in search of the stranger. He was not on deck nor had he been noticed by a couple of lovers who sat near the rail. A closer investigation, however, discovered an overcoat lying on the top of an icebox, but nothing in the pockets except a theatre program, a handkerchief, and a half-exhausted package of cigarets. On the inside of the coat was the words, "J. Walensky, Galesburg, Ill." A close search over the boat failed to find either an owner for the coat or the strangely acting man. Yesterday a reporter succeeded in finding Mr. Beilind, employed at O'Neil's factory, and from him learned sufficient to base a well-founded supposition that young Therber had committed suicide. On Saturday evening Beilind received the letter left by the young man with Mr. Johnson, a copy of which was kindly furnished the reporter, and reads as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Sept. 30, 1881.—*T. T. Beilind*—DEAR FRIEND: I leave you this communication, the last of all my earthly correspondence, to apprise you of my departure for that mysterious bourne from whence no man has yet returned. You know why I thus unceremoniously step off into oblivion—for I feel assured there is nothing else beyond the cessation of our physical pulsation on this earth. You were ever a friend to me, and I confess that your interest in me has been but ill requited. But I was ever a ne'er-do-weil, and am perhaps better off now than alive. I know that Carrie will be better off without me, and as for Zoe, if there be a God he will eternally damn her for her infernal cussedness. I will not be cowardly enough to blame or charge her with my untimely end, for I am utterly tired of life, and would have died before but for you. Poison failed because you were too kind to me; but tonight I shall slip away from your kindness and my own disgust of self and earthly surroundings. I don't think I would live even if I could be as I was when I first reached California, for I am utterly tired of everything and want to sleep for all time. Had I a mother I would live to love her. My father I only know as a man I feared. He left me wealth and gave me all the advantages that education could endow; but what was he? He was not a father to me. My mother I never knew. My sister despises me. Brothers I have none. Carrie! Well, you know I do not deserve her; she did well to discard me. What is before me? Rest? Yes. I want rest. I am indifferent what you think about me. You unintentionally did me an injury last week by saving my worthless life, for it pained me to live. Now, as to business. You will find the keys of my trunk and sachel in the right hand vase on the mantel. Keep the trunk and contents for what I owe you. Send the letters to their addresses. The large picture to Carrie. Don't bother about my body, for it will find its own resting place in the silent depths. I presume Mrs. B. will not desire to hear of me. There is no love lost between us, so don't trouble her about me. Give George Phisten my cane, if you see him. The stock certificates you will find in my trunk are worthless, all except the "Bullion," and there is an assesment on that. Good-by, old friend. We must all die some time, and when a man is tired he has a right to rest. I leave no money or valuables, and no funeral expenses to pay. Keep this out of the papers. Yours for all time. GUS THERBER.

P. S.—If that cruel thief, Zoe Dewar, calls to inquire about me tell her I have gone to Oregon, and intend to come back and get even. She is the worst I ever saw. G. T.

Mr. Beilind states that young Therber came to his house about six weeks ago and made himself known. He was the son of one of the Directors of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and lived at Galesburg, Ill. Mr. Beilind was an employé of that road for several years, and Therber's father was a friend and patron of his. Therber's name is an assumed one, but for what cause Mr. Beilind does not know. He stated to Mr. Beilind that he was in distress, and desired to remain with him until he heard from his friends in Illinois. He appeared to be in great mental trouble and drank heavily. Mrs. Beilind objected strongly to his remaining in the family, but friendship for his father decided Mr. Beilind to allow him a home as long as he desired. The young man came to San Francisco two years ago in company with a member of an opera-bouffe company, named Zoe Dewar, with whom he had become acquainted in Denver, where he was employed as a writer on a newspaper. His father had just died, leaving him about $60,000, with which he started off on a trip around the world in company with Mlle. Zoe Dewar. He visited Oregon, the Sandwich Islands, and Australia, and returned to San Francisco last spring and went heavily into stocks. His business transactions he seemed to have kept to himself, as Mr. Beilind does not know much about him prior to his coming to his house to seek a home. He was never entirely without money, and appeared to take quite an interest in stock quotations. From some remarks let drop Mr. Beilind is of the opinion that Therber had been treated badly by his mistress, the Dewar woman, who figures on one of the variety theatre stages in this city. She called on Therber frequently, and they usually left the house together. The other lady mentioned in the letter Mr. Beilind declined to speak of, as she would be averse to appearing in print in this connection. Very little is known of Therber's money affairs, except that he had gambled heavily in stocks, and has led a very fast life since his father's death. He has relatives at Elgin, Ill., and Chicago, where his father occupied a prominent place among railroad men. During the past two or three weeks Mr. Beilind says Therber has been moody, and at times, quite wild. His jewelry has disappeared, and he seemed to be drinking more than usual. He expressed the opinion that the young man, disgusted with his wild career, loss of fortune, disappointment in love and financial affairs, has taken his own life. About two weeks ago he took an overdose of poison, and was saved by a prompt administration of emetics and a stomach-pump. It is this attempt at suicide to which he alludes in his letter. He was a fine-looking young man, brown hair, blue eyes, rather slimly built, light mustache, and had a scar upon the right side of the neck. He is but one more victim to the fascinations of fast women, gambling, and a fast life generally.

Napoleon III. and Mexico.

Temple Bar.

The Mexican expedition, "la plus belle pensée de l'Empire," as it was styled, was, as is well known, an infamous speculation got up by De Morny, Jecker, and others, and with which the will of the Mexican people had nothing to do. Not to speak of the hundreds of thousands of families in France who lost money by the Mexican loan, this war cost the country millions out of her treasury, decimated her army, and caused great monetary loss to both countries in stopping for fifteen years the happy relations that had hitherto existed between them. How much the will of the Mexican people had to do with it may be gathered from one fact. When Maximilian and the Princess Charlotte landed at Vera Cruz in 1864, they only numbered 350,000 adherents, among a population of 7,000,000. It was little likely that the new Government should meet with sympathy. The constitution was overthrown, the national institutions destroyed, the country devastated with fire and sword, and thousands of inhabitants shot down in cold blood for merely resisting the invaders. The Emperor Maximilian was perhaps as much the victim of his own ambition as of intriguing speculators. For years, according to his own showing, he had dreamed of empire. In his memoirs he writes how "agreeable it must be to stand amid bowed heads and to feel oneself as supreme as the sun in the firmament." To the last, egged on by his clerical advisers and by terrorism, he tried to retain his hollow dignity of Emperor. And, to the last, he looked for support from Napoleon III. The Mexican affair, however, turning out a losing game, Maximilian was left to his fate. The Archduke had married a Belgian Princess, granddaughter of Louis Philippe, a lady of high spirit, ambitious, yet, we must believe, imbued with romantic notions of her husband's mission. The unhappy Princess, seeing at last that her husband's only chance of help lay in Napoleon III., sailed for Europe, landed at St. Nazaire on the 8th of August, and that same night started for Paris. On the morning of the 9th she arrived at the Grand Hotel. The Court was at St. Cloud, and on demanding an interview of the Emperor, she was informed that he was ill. [illegible] arrived at St. Cloud, [illegible] into the Imperial closet. [illegible] Louis Napoleon [illegible] "Ah!" she said, [illegible] Louis Philippe, [illegible] turned pale [illegible] "May [illegible] Cain!" [illegible] Prussia, Napoleon III., [illegible] the Palace of St. Cloud, [illegible] By an irony of fate [illegible] little station [illegible] Fêtes" (the Station of Fêtes).

The Opera and the Telephone.

At the Paris electrical exhibition four rooms are devoted to the telephones connected with the opera-house, so that thirty-two persons can listen at the same time. [illegible] Each person [illegible] is allowed [illegible] minutes. A correspondent says [illegible] of persons waiting for their turns extends the whole length of the gallery.

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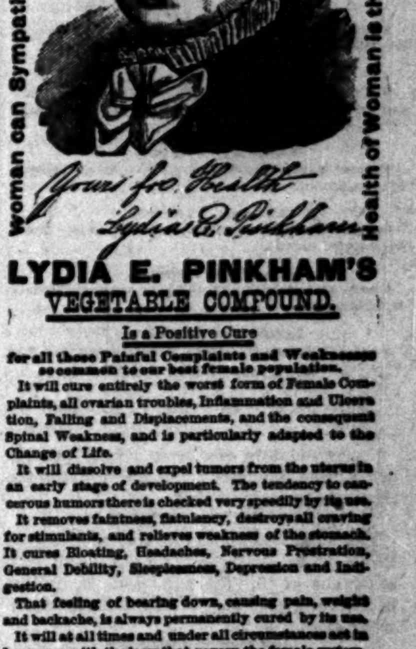
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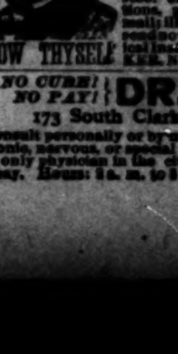

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AMUSEMENTS.

Olympic Theatre.

Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Engagement of Leavitt's Specialty Company. Variety entertainment.

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Grand Opera-House.

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McVicker's Theatre.

Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Miss Mary Anderson. "Love."

Haverly's Theatre.

Monroe street, between Clark and Dearborn. Engagement of the Emilie Melville Opera Company. "Patience."

Academy of Music.

Halsted street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment.

Lyceum Theatre.

Desplaines street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment.

Criterion Theatre.

Corner of Sedgwick and Division streets. Variety entertainment.

Industrial Exposition.

Lake-Front, opposite Adams street. Open day and evening.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1881.

PARTLY cloudy weather and rain, easterly winds, and stationary temperature for the Upper Lake region today.

THE death is announced this morning of Louis Alfred Wiltz, Governor of Louisiana, at the age of 38. He had been in failing health for a year and a half, and his death was not unexpected.

THE Yorktown Centennial celebration may be said to have been inaugurated yesterday, as mass was celebrated and a sermon preached by Bishop Keane, of Richmond. The attendance was not very large, but is expected to be immensely increased today and tomorrow.

SERIOUS riots have occurred in Limerick and Dublin, and one man was fatally wounded by the police in charging the mob. Meetings were held yesterday at Groug, Enniskillen, and Kittishen, and resolutions passed declaring that no rent shall be paid until Parnell is released.

THE two Olson brothers, one of whom killed Otto Freese in Aurora, Ill., about a week ago, were both minors, and, singularly enough, they now make affidavit that the liquor which intoxicated them was dealt out to them on the night of the murder by Daniel Freese, the father of the murdered boy.

HENRY MEYER, the man arrested at St. Louis on suspicion of being one of the gang which robbed the house of Allen Fairbank in Du Page County last Tuesday, has been identified by Mrs. Fairbank, who went to St. Louis to aid in determining whether the right man had been secured. Meyer will attempt to escape by means of a writ of habeas corpus, but, failing in this, will be brought to Chicago.

THE French and German guests at Yorktown have accepted an invitation tendered by the authorities of Boston to visit that city. So far these distinguished visitors have not had the opportunity of forming a very exalted opinion of what the United States can do in the way of reception and entertainment, and it is to be hoped that Boston, inasmuch as they can't come to Chicago, will do the thing in a style that will redeem the country's credit.

SENATOR MAHONE is not going to fight a duel with Jubal Early. He distinctly says as much in "a card to the public." His decision is not flattering to Gen. Early, whose rank, he says, is his only claim to recognition, but "does not outweigh the other considerations which forbid such recognition." He evidently considers Early beneath his notice to any further extent, and intimates that the people of Virginia are sufficiently familiar with that person's character and career to understand the reason why.

OUR dispatches this morning give information of heavy damage to the wheat crop of Minnesota, Dakota, Northwestern Wisconsin, and Northern Iowa by the heavy rains that have prevailed in those sections almost continuously since the grain was harvested. It is estimated that the loss in Minnesota alone on account of the deterioration of the quality of the wheat yield will amount to several millions of dollars, and a corresponding injury and loss will be suffered in other localities. In Nortnern Missouri the corn crop has suffered greatly from the same cause.

THE explanation of the irritation of Mr. Storrs in consequence of the report that his partner had gone to Washington to assist in the defense of Guiteau is this: Mr. Storrs does not think that the assasin is insane; he believes that he ought to suffer death—the penalty of murder. Were Guiteau actually insane no odium could possibly attach to the voluntary offer of an attorney to defend him. To convict and hang a crazy man would be a horrible travesty of justice. But to allow Guiteau to escape the penalty of his crime, assuming his sanity, would be a lasting disgrace and a shame to the Nation. Mr. Storrs is a distinguished lawyer of large experience in the trial of criminal cases. No doubt he has, from professional habit, taken a profound interest in the subject of Guiteau's mental status, and the fact that the bare suggestion of the connection with Guiteau's defense of a man who has desk-room in his (Storrs') office fills him with deep disgust shows that the great criminal lawyer has reached the conclusion that the shooting of President Garfield was a cold-blooded murder—in a word, that Guiteau was and is a sane man, responsible for his act. Hence nothing could induce him to lift a finger in Guiteau's defense, and he does not wish the public to be misled into a different belief, which might be the case were a man over whom he may be presumed to exert a certain influence to assist in the defense of the assasin.

CABINET gossip is rife in Washington, but it is gossip merely, without a particle of fact or authority for a basis. Even the most intimate personal and political friends of President Arthur declare that they are absolutely ignorant as to his intentions in the matter of Cabinet selections. He keeps his own counsel with surprising strictness, and nobody can remember the time in Washington when reliable avenues of information were so scarce as now. It is said that Grant, who was called the Silent Man, was garrulous compared with Arthur. The amount of ignorance concerning the new Cabinet is only equaled by the amount of interest felt in the matter.

A TERRIFIC duel with pocket-knives, ending in the instant death of one of the parties and the fatal wounding of the other, occurred last Saturday afternoon at Columbus, Ga. Frank Comer, the jailer in the Muscogee County Jail, and Jack Patrick, a grocer, were brothers-in-law, and both known to be "hard men." Patrick owed Comer $4 for house-rent, and it was this that precipitated the conflict. They met and exchanged hard words, and in answer to Patrick's proposition to have it out with shotguns on the public square, Comer suggested that no time was better than the present, and that jack-knives would do for weapons. They then fell to carving each other in true Georgia fashion, and cut and slashed until Comer fell dead with two stabs through the heart, and Patrick was so fearfully cut that he is not expected to survive.

EXCITING news continues to come from Ireland. In anticipation of an outbreak of some sort among the fiery Celts in and around Limerick, the Government has dispatched large reinforcements of police and military to that city, and has also arranged for a vigilant watch by detectives at the various Land-League headquarters throughout the island. O'Connor and Healy will have charge of Land-League matters pending the incarceration of Parnell and Dillon, and others will doubtless take their places as soon as they are locked up, which will probably be before many days. The British Government evidently proposes from this time forth to handle the Irish question without gloves. Mobs will not be tenderly dealt with for fear of hurting somebody. On Saturday at Dublin many persons were severely injured by the police while the latter were engaged in dispersing a great crowd which had gathered in anticipation of a speech from Biggar.

AMONG the sermons of exceptional interest preached yesterday in Chicago and given in our columns this morning is that of the Rev. Dr. Thomas, who occupied his pulpit at the People's Church for the first time since his commitment by the local court for trial by the Rock River Conference on the charge of heresy. Dr. Thomas acknowledges himself expelled from membership and from the ministry of the Methodist Church by the action of the conference in his case, but he does not acknowledge that the conference had the power to strip him of his ministerial functions. Hence he will continue to exercise those functions as pastor of the People's Church. Prof. Swing preached at Central Church on "The Unseen"; and we also print a very interesting discourse delivered by the Rev. J. Monro Gibson, D. D., formerly of Chicago, but now pastor of St. John's Wood Presbyterian Church in London, on Sunday morning, Sept. 25, on the subject of President Garfield's death.

CONKLING AND THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The dispatches from Washington during the past few days relative to the formation of a new Cabinet have pointed to the probable appointment of Conkling as Secretary of the Treasury. The dispatches from the National Capital reflect the current gossip of the day, and it may be fairly assumed that those nearest to Arthur are feeling their way with the purpose of ascertaining whether it will be safe to defy public sentiment to the extent of turning over the Treasury Department to Conkling, the acknowledged head and front of the New York Custom-House clique. Some of the New York newspapers have given other indications of such a purpose. For instance, the *Evening Mail* of that city printed an editorial article on Thursday which contained the following significant paragraph:

> We know that there is a prejudice against giving the Treasury Department to a New-Yorker. But it is utterly baseless. The Nation has had two Secretaries of the Treasury from New York. One, Alexander Hamilton, was considered by Garfield the greatest man ever connected with our Government. At all events, Hamilton laid the foundations of the department work, put life into the dead credit of the Government, and set an example of administrative efficiency that has never been surpassed, to say the least. Another New York Secretary of the Treasury was Gen. John A. Dix, whose electric "shoot-him-down-on-the-spot" order put the life of an aggressive patriotism into at least one department of Buchanan's feeble Government. Was any interest of the people, or of any section of the Union, insecure because of the fact that these great Secretaries were New-Yorkers? Was either amenable to the control of the "vast money power of the metropolis"?—to use the language of those who would prevent this great State, which does the business of all the States, from having one of its sons a successor of Hamilton and Dix, who would be quickly chosen if he lived in Massachusetts or Ohio.

The above is a very feeble plea for the appointment of a New-Yorker to the Treasury Department; but, weak as it is, it exaggerates and deceives. Virtually there has never been but one Secretary of the Treasury from New York. Gen. Dix was called to that position when the break-up in Buchanan's Cabinet took place, a few weeks before his term expired, and when Buchanan was in a desperate strait to fill the vacancies caused by the withdrawal of Secessionists. John A. Dix was summoned at the last moment, and served a few weeks ad interim, until Chase took the office. He proved to be a stanch Union man and a patriot, but had neither the time nor the occasion to develop a financial policy, or show any fiscal fitness for the place. Alexander Hamilton was appointed Secretary of the Treasury when New York was comparatively a village, far behind Boston, second in importance to Philadelphia, and about on a plane with Baltimore. No danger was to be apprehended at that time from a possible favoritism to New York, and, if there had been, Alexander Hamilton was a man above all sectional or factional interests. He was a National character, and as far removed from the slums of ward politics as the sun is from the earth.

Since the Administration of Washington, it has been the uniform policy of the Government to select the Secretary of the Treasury from men who were remote from the baleful influence of Wall street, the importing interest, and the New York Custom-House. Garfield took Windom from Minnesota; Hayes, Sherman from Ohio; Grant, Boutwell, Richardson, and Bristow from various States, but none from New York; Lincoln, Chase from Ohio; Buchanan, Howell Cobb from Georgia; Pierce, Guthrie from Kentucky; Fillmore, Tom Corwin from Ohio; Taylor, Meredith from Pennsylvania; Polk, Walker from Mississippi—and so on. There has been uniform avoidance of creatures of Wall street under the Administrations of all parties for ninety years. This policy has been too determined to be accidental. It is founded in good judgment and public safety. New York contains two institutions—Wall street and the custom-house—the possession of either one of which would be a sufficient reason for refusing to appoint any man Secretary of the Treasury who could be subject to the corrupting influences of that locality. New York has become the great importing mart of the continent. It is important that the Secretary of the Treasury shall be free from its influence and willing to compel such an administration of the New York Custom-House as shall be fair and impartial toward the whole country, and not merely subservient to the New York importers. Wall street is the great speculative centre of the country. It is important that the Secretary of the Treasury shall be personally and socially so independent of speculative influences that the Government finances shall always be directed with equal justice to the common interests of the country. These are some of the reasons why it has been the uniform policy of all Presidents and all parties to insist that the Treasury Department be consigned to some one who does not reside in New York and is in no danger of being controlled by its local institutions.

The appointment of Conkling as Secretary of the Treasury would be not merely a violation of historic precedents and National policy, but the most flagrant defiance of propriety and justice which it would be possible to commit. Conkling is not only a New-Yorker, but he is the "Boss" of the very faction which seeks the control of the New York Custom-House for partisan purposes and local advantage.

Conkling would be an unfit person for Secretary of the Treasury in point of qualifications. He has publicly confessed in the Senate and elsewhere his profound ignorance of finance. He has been trained in the school of ward politics. He is an intriguer, schemer, and spoils manipulator. He would employ the vast patronage of the Treasury Department to serve his own personal ambition to become President of the United States. He is the chief of a clique which once controlled the custom-house of the Nation to the Nation's injury, and which, ever since it lost that control, has been making desperate efforts to regain it.

The first condition which Conkling made to the late President Garfield as the basis of his support was the privilege of dictating the appointment of the Secretary of the Treasury. President Garfield refused absolutely. The second condition made by Conkling was that he should control the custom-house. President Garfield again refused to accept this ultimatum. Then Conkling began the war upon him which only ended with the assasination of the President. His friends had been given other offices in abundance, but Conkling was not content. He must have the Secretary of the Treasury and the custom-house, or war. When he found he could neither bully the President nor control the Senate, he sought to widen the breach by his theatrical resignation, and inflamed the passions of his disappointed faction until the assasin's bullet removed the independent President and elevated Conkling's friend to the Chief Magistracy.

Does President Arthur think for one moment that he can make Conkling Secretary of the Treasury under these conditions without forfeiting the confidence of the country? If the recent rumors and surmises relative to Conkling's appointment have been put out to feel the public pulse, it is the duty of every community and every public man who has the welfare of the country at heart to protest against an alliance with Conkling, Wall street, and the custom-house clique, and in such terms as shall bring President Arthur to his senses.

PENSION FRAUDS.

Rumors continue to come from Washington that a nest of conspirators exists among the clerks of the Pension Bureau who have worked with the outside pension agents to rob the Treasury in allowing fraudulent claims. Where there is so much smoke there is apt to be some fire.

When Mr. Bentley was Commissioner of Pensions he was constantly warning Congress of the opportunity for fraud opened up by the loose, reckless Arrears-of-Pensions act, and urging the passage of a law requiring the proving of claims for the proper protection of the Government's interests. Certain political demagogs, anxious to gain notoriety as "friends of the soldier," were active in securing the removal of Mr. Bentley, in order that all new claims for pensions might be rushed through without any impediment or opposition. Whatever may be the truth in regard to these Washington rumors, it remains true that the Arrears-of-Pensions bill in the shape it passed was in itself a gigantic fraud on the taxpayers of the United States. It offered a premium upon forgery and perjury. It promised a bonus of $1,000 to $2,000 to every man who was willing to swear falsely. It conferred a pension during fifteen years already passed upon men who never believed themselves entitled to a pension. This raid upon the Treasury was originally organized by a Congressional demagog from Iowa who desired to pander to the "soldier vote" at the expense of taxpayers. Once proposed, it received the active aid of the claim-agents and lobbyists. There was money in it. The real cost to the Government was shrewdly concealed. It was represented that the aggregate draft upon the Treasury would not exceed 15 to 25 millions at the outside; as a matter of fact, it run up the pension appropriations to $50,000,000 per annum, with the prospect of an indefinit increase. The small demagogs of Congress had not the courage or patriotism to protect the Treasury against wholesale plunder by so much as requiring proper proofs of claims, but allowed ex-parte testimony to be accepted where there is no cross-examination or opposing witnesses, and where the proceeding is all one-sided.

The Buffalo *Express* (Rep.), commenting on the outrageous plunder of the taxpayers under our amazing pension system, says:

> It is amazing that the country should submit so quietly to the tremendous injustice of the new pension laws. Before the new laws took effect there were 242,755 pensioners on the roll. During the fiscal year 1880 the increase was 8,047; during the present year the increase has been about 25,000; next year it will probably be 50,000. There are now—twenty years after the War—275,000 pensioners. Next year there may be 325,000. This enormous increase in the burdens of the War after a score of years have passed is an anomaly and an injustice. The people have a right to expect the War burdens to decrease. Pensions have been cheerfully paid to an amount unprecedented in any national exchequer. During the last twenty years more than $500,000,000 have been paid to army and navy pensioners. In accordance with natural laws the payments should show a decrease. They did, in fact, do so until new legislation was interposed. In 1871 the pension expenditure culminated at $34,443,000. It then began slowly to fall, dropping to $27,137,000 in 1878. Then the new laws came in, and the figures rose to $35,121,000 in 1879, to $56,777,000 in 1880, to more than $60,000,000 this year, with a prospect of $90,000,000 next year, $100,000,000 in 1883, and nobody knows how much more thereafter. Do taxpayers stop to think what a sum $100,000,000 is? It would maintain a standing army of 100,000 men in this country, or 200,000 in France or Germany. We point to the burden of the standing army as a chief cause for the emigration of Germans to this country. But how much better is it to pay the cost of such an army in our pension roll and not have the army? The people had a right to demand that when the War ended its expenses should measurably end. To put upon the country the cost of an enormous standing army under the guise of pensions is a deception and a fraud.

DODGES TO SAVE THE ASSASIN.

It has been assumed that Mr. Scoville, Guiteau's brother-in-law, honestly believes him to be insane. In the outset he asserted this conviction, and declared that he would not otherwise undertake the defense of the assasin. He further declared that he would not interpose any technical defense whatever, but would rest the case on the bare plea of insanity. As to this latter declaration he has broken his word to the public. He now denies the jurisdiction of the court, and in a more flagrant manner breaks his promise by denying that Guiteau killed the President! He proposes to prove that the wound inflicted by Guiteau was not fatal, but that the surgeons killed the President. We submit that these pleas show clearly that Mr. Scoville has at least a doubt of the truth of his own theory, so confidently and so frequently put forth, that his brother-in-law is crazy. This view is still further supported by the fact that Mr. Scoville is making efforts to secure the assistance of the most distinguished counsel in the United States. He has repeatedly, in the strongest terms, expressed confidence in his ability to prove Guiteau's insanity beyond a reasonable doubt. But he struggles desperately to secure the aid of lawyers who by reason of extraordinary skill and great ability are famous for making the worse appear the better reason. With this line of defense the people have no sympathy. They do not desire the hanging of Guiteau if he is insane, but they protest against his escape if sane.

There is a class of thoughtless persons who say: "Very well; let Guiteau be put in an asylum, among lunatics, for life, whether sane or insane; if he is sane, that is a punishment worse than death." These persons do not reflect that a lunatic is not placed in an asylum *for life*, but only during the period of lunacy. Should Guiteau be found insane by the jury trying him for his life, the verdict would be acquittal. He would then be cleared forever of all responsibility for the crime of shooting the President. Confinement in an asylum would follow, but not necessarily for life; not necessarily for a year, or a month. At any moment an inquiry could be instituted as to his mental condition, and if, as a result of that inquiry, he should be found sane, he would at once go free.

The honor of the Government and of the people is at stake in the matter of the trial and the punishment of Guiteau. If he is not convicted when finally brought to trial, he is destined almost inevitably to eventually become a free man, to walk the streets with no hold of law upon him. It is in this contingency that the honor of the Government and the people is concerned. Great efforts have been made to protect Guiteau from mob violence, and to insure his being brought to trial according to the strict forms of law. But suppose he is acquitted on the ground of insanity, and suppose a brief confinement in an insane asylum is followed by his release? How is Guiteau to be protected from mob violence then? Will the Government find it necessary to furnish a guard for Guiteau during life to protect its own honor from being stained by mob violence against the escaped assasin of its Chief Executive?

THE St. Louis organ of the Guiteau Stalwarts remarks:

> We grieve to inform our friend, Mr. Joseph Medill, that Chester A. Arthur keeps a scrap-book.

The Elgin annex of the party of Guiteau chimes in on the same day as the above thus:

> We doubt if Mr. Medill needs to be informed of the fact. It is not likely that he expects any favors of the present Administration, or likely that he would get them if he did so expect. He certainly does not deserve favors. No fair-minded man would cherish a grudge against another for a decent and manly opposition. But, as usual with THE TRIBUNE, its opposition to Arthur was neither manly nor decent. It was the exact reverse. It was beastly.

THE TRIBUNE is delighted to learn that the President keeps a scrap-book, and hopes he may find it a source of profit and amusement in his leisure hours. But if he has got anything in it of which THE TRIBUNE is ashamed, or which it desires to retract, modify, or amend in any particular, we should like to know what it is. Perhaps the Guiteau Stalwarts will accommodate us by producing the incendiary opinions which are said to be now so horrifying to persons of their way of thinking. Let the murder come out. Our files are accessible in all the libraries. Nothing can be easier than to collate from them the shocking and indecent sentiments concerning President Arthur or ex-President Grant, or anybody else, which are falsely said to have appeared in these columns since THE TRIBUNE has been under its present management. We shall be very much indebted to any one who will sustain these vague allegations with specific proofs. The fact is there is no basis to them. THE TRIBUNE has criticised the political methods both of Gen. Grant and Gen. Arthur, but it has done so in a forbearing and indulgent spirit. The Guiteau organs know this as well as they know anything, but it suits them to pretend the contrary, and raise up a great mountain of offense out of the just and proper criticism of the acts of public men. We hope it will be a long time before THE TRIBUNE shall cease to have honest opinions in relation to public servants, or to express them candidly and freely whenever it sees fit. As to "favors," which occupy so large a share of the thoughts of the Elgin disciple of Guiteau, THE TRIBUNE has none to ask either of President Arthur's Administration or of any Republican Administration, except that it will give the country a good government, and promote the harmony and welfare of the Republican party by all wise and useful means.

THE other day Mr. Chambers, who was one of the editors of the St. Louis *Times* before that paper did itself the honor to die, testified in a suit now pending that on one occasion the *Times* received $3,000 for abstaining from comment on a case before the Missouri Supreme Court in which the St. Louis Gas Company was interested, and added that he was given to understand that the other papers received a much larger sum—one of them securing $50,000. Naturally enough this statement has created some surprise in St. Louis, and the editor of the *Globe-Democrat* considers it a duty to say in large type and double leads that his paper never received a cent from the wicked gas company. "Now," it says, "if Mr. Chambers 'understood' anything on the subject he knew of it, and he knew what 'other papers' were involved in the matter, and what he knew he should have told. All we know about it is that the *Globe-Democrat* never expected, asked, received, or was offered any compensation whatever in any shape or form, either for saying anything in favor of the gas company, or for refraining from saying anything against it. If, as Mr. Chambers alleges, money was paid to other newspapers besides the *Times*, the *Globe-Democrat* wishes it distinctly understood that it was not one of the 'other' newspapers." This certificate of virtue is sufficient. Let the vestal editor be suitably adorned—and silenced.

LAST Saturday the steamer Ceylon started from Southampton on a pleasure cruise, destined to be of world-wide interest, and to rank as a social enterprise of unprecedented magnitude. A party of well-known and wealthy Englishmen purchased the steamer not long ago, and have fitted her out expressly for a voyage through European and American waters, during which she will stop at no less than forty-four ports and make a circuit of the globe. The voyage is destined to occupy nine months, and the condition of joining the ranks of the voyagers was made the payment of $2,500. The arrangements for this unusual excursion were perfected by Sir Edward J. Reed, K. C. B. and member of Parliament, and the vessel is under the command of Capt. R. D. Lunham, and has on board a surgeon of experience and professional standing. The steamer is fitted in luxurious style, and has on board a ladies' boudoir and reception apartment, and a gentlemen's card, smoking, and club room. Everything, in short, has been done to give to the trip the sociable, comfortable, and enjoyable character of a private yachting party on a cruise. Some exclusiveness has also been exercised, with that object in view, in the acceptance of the applications of those desirous of taking part in the voyage. The party will make their first stop at Bordeaux, and after six months' sailing they are expected to reach San Francisco. The intermediate stations will include Gibraltar, Naples, Constantinople, Alexandria, Bombay, Hong Kong, Valparaiso, Buenos Ayres, Teneriffe, and Madeira. The project was suggested, it appears, by the enjoyment derived by the pleasure of the around-the-world voyages of Sir Thomas Brassey and his family in the Sunbeam and the remarkably rapid cruise recently made by Mr. Inman.

SINCE David Davis made up his mind not to assist the Bourbon Senators to draw prizes out of the lottery of assasination, the Bourbon press denounce him like a pickpocket. As a specimen of Democratic spite, this is from the St. Louis *Republican*:

> He is like nondescripts in general, and they are not a race distinguished for self-denial. He is only a self-seeker of large and gross dimensions. He will now, of course, vote with his radical friends and benefactors on all questions. It is some relief to know this, and to be certain of his position. He owes his position to Democrats, but the Democrats are not able, in his estimation, to serve him further. We are glad he is gone. He is not only of the earth earthy, but there is more grossness in him than is lovable. They hit him in the stomach with an office, and he tumbled. It was a large mark to shoot at, and there was little danger of missing it.

If the *Republican* had wished to be entirely accurate, it would have explained: (1) That when Mr. Davis was offered the Senatorship he was holding a seat on the Supreme Bench at the hands of a Republican President. (2) That he never had been a Democrat, but was first a Whig and then a Republican. (3) That the Democrats were in a minority in the Illinois Legislature, and had tried in vain for weeks to elect ex-Gov. Palmer. (4) That a number of them voted for Judge Lawrence and E. B. Washburne, both Republicans. (5) That Judge Davis was brought forward by the Independents (who were, in fact, all Republicans, and voted for Garfield), and that the Democrats voted for this candidate of the Independents in order to defeat the caucus nominee of the Republicans; and, lastly, that Judge Davis never did, and never expects to, belong to the Bourbon party.

COL. SMITH, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, is too busy fighting o'er the battles of the Rebellion to allow the advocates of spiritual warfare any space in his paper. Having received numerous communications on the subject of the Thomas heresy trial and its results, the Colonel sternly chucks them into the waste-basket, and remarks that "the *Gazette* must be excused from publishing them, having editorially expressed itself in the matter." It would have saved much trouble if the Rock River Conference had only known that the *Gazette* had an opinion on this subject. The infallibility of the Pope may be a matter of doubt in some quarters, but regarding that of a Cincinnati editor there is not the slightest question.

ONCE in a long time justice overtakes a New York policeman. Four years ago Angus P. McIntyre, who is the editor of the Long Island City *Courier*, was arrested as he was quietly walking along Houston street with a lady whom he was accompanying to her home, the officer who made the arrest simply saying that he was "wanted." The editor was locked up in a police-station over night and given his liberty the following morning, no charge having been preferred against him. For four years Mr. McIntyre has been fighting the matter in the courts, and after the usual delays which attend the march of the law has secured a judgment for $2,500 against the policeman.

THE *Indicator*, a religious journal published in New York, says: "A well-known broker, lately returned from Europe, informs us that one of the sights he least expected to see in Paris was the President of the Equitable Life-Assurance Society in company with his private chaplain, the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng Jr., witnessing the race for the Grand Prix on Sunday. 'Americans in Paris' are proverbially very naughty boys!" It is fortunate for Mr. Tyng that the crop of Parkhursts in the Episcopal Church is small. Otherwise he would be drawn and quartered at once.

EX-GOV. EVANS, of Colorado, has begun several suits for libel against the Denver *Tribune*, and among his complaints is one that the paper referred to him as "a nice old rooster." While alluding to a man as an aged rooster may not be in good taste or pleasant to the party so addressed, it is doubtful if the expression is criminally libelous, especially when a complimentary adjective is used to qualify the remark. When the case is tried the definition of the word rooster will be awaited with interest.

THERE is trouble in the Ohio State University. The institution is open to students of both sexes, and trouble is experienced in keeping them apart. Stringent orders on the subject have been issued by the faculty, but they don't seem to have the desired effect. In this instance the Ohio idea is a very natural one.

THE De Lesseps Canal at Panama bids fair to be a far more costly affair than was anticipated. Some of the preliminary excavations which it was figured could be made for three cents per cubic yard have cost $1.25 per yard.

MR. EDISON is reported to be worth $5,000,000. Probably a lightning calculator was used in making this estimate.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

It is not believed that Riddleberger's coat is mortally wounded.

Mr. Vennor claims that the present weather is his own. We are sorry for Vennor.

The New Jersey cranberry crop is said to be a failure this year. The New Jersey mosquito crop, unfortunately, never fails.

One of the saddest features of the present disturbances in Ireland is the fact that they furnish New York reporters with an excuse for interviewing O'Donovan-Rossa.

The Siamese Princes recently visiting Paris before leaving bought 350 pianos for the harem of their brother, the King. Hereafter public sympathy will always be with the King, no matter what he does.

With patriotism intense
John Davitt climbed over the fence.
He's Ireland's pet,
But don't you forget,
He is now in the beautiful hence.

Why weep ye by the tide, S. J.,
Why weep ye by the tide?
I'll wed ye to a fair young May
And she shall be your bride.
And she shall be your bride, S. J.,
So comely to be seen—
But aye he let the tear down fall
For Nellie Hazeltine.

Now, let this willful grief be done,
And dry that cheek so pale,
For now that Kelly's race is run
Gramercy shall prevail.
You shall be first in Irving Hall;
Tammany's dead, I ween—
But aye he let the tear down fall
For Nellie Hazeltine.

A keg of gold you shall not lack,
Of usufruct so fair,
Another railroad at your back
Dividends to declare,
And you, the foremost of them all,
Rejuvenate be seen—
But aye he let the tear down fall
For Nellie Hazeltine.

The kirk was decked at morning tide,
The tapers glimmered fair,
For S. J. T. wait priest and bride;
The old man was not there.
They sought him both by bower and hall,
But never was he seen—
He's to St. Louis gone to call
On Nellie Hazeltine.

His
—John X Kelly.
mark.

The European vintage of 1881 has been unusually good, and it is said that the vine-growers are disposed to credit their fine crops to the influence of the comets.—*New York Tribune*. In spite of this fact when people really want a choice assortment of stars, comets, and other bodies the old reliable New Jersey whisky will be brought out.

PERSONALS.

The Rev. Mr. Gladstone, of Hawarden, son of the Premier, is far from well, and has been to the Orkney Islands to recruit his health.

Gen. and Mrs. Grant expect to spend the winter in Washington, and their daughter, Mrs. Sartoris, will probably be with them in a few weeks.

Senator Bayard's family, who have been at Sharon Springs, N. Y., will occupy their Washington house, on Highland place, Massachusetts avenue, early in the season. Mrs. Bayard, née Louisa Lee, of Virginia, was a belle and a famous musician.

Senator Anthony, who has been so deeply afflicted since the death of Senator Burnside, his colleague and constant companion, has since met with another loss, which was a no less severe shock to him. A cousin of his, who was as dear as a brother to him, went on a pleasure party with his wife, and both were drowned in one of the Maine lakes.

Gen. Hancock has invited Gen. and Mrs. McClellan and Mrs. Whitney to be his guests on the steamer St. Johns for the four Federal days of the Yorktown centennial—the 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st. On the 20th—the military day—Gen. Hancock gives a grand entertainment on board of the steamer to all the distinguished guests at Yorktown. Gen. and Mrs. McClellan are expected to arrive by the Gallia Monday.

To a pretty young girl Sydney Smith once said: "Do you ever reflect how you pass your life? If you live to be 72, which I hope you may, your life is spent in the following manner: An hour a day is three years; this makes twenty-seven years sleeping, nine years dressing, nine years at table, six years playing with children, nine years drawing, walking, and visiting, six years shopping, and three years quarreling."

Mrs. Fanny McNeil Potter, formerly of Hillsborough, N. H., but now of Brooklyn, has sent a valuable Revolutionary relic to the Yorktown museum. It is the sword borne by her grandfather, Gov. Benjamin Pierce, father of President Pierce, who entered the Continental army at Lexington and fought for his country until the close of the War. He was at Bunker Hill, Long Island, and the siege of Yorktown, and remained in service until the final disbanding of the army at West Point in 1784. He was twice elected Governor of New Hampshire.

In 1850 Dr. Holland was engaged as the assistant editor of the Springfield *Republican* by Mr. Samuel Bowles. His first year's salary was $480, and his second year's but $700. At the end of the second year, having become dissatisfied with his pay, he proposed to leave the office. Mr. Bowles then offered him a partnership in the office, and a quarter of the establishment was sold to him for $3,500, his notes being taken for that amount. When Dr. Holland sold his share in the Springfield *Republican* in 1867 it was valued at $200,000, giving to the Doctor $50,000 to begin his literary life with.

ROCKFORD, ILL.

Prosperity of the City—Great Demand for Dwelling-Houses—Trial Postponed—Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 15.—The business activity that has characterized the present year still continues, and bids fair to last through the winter. On the water-power everything seems quite prosperous, and many new buildings are being erected in order to accommodate the increase in Rockford's prosperity. This activity is not alone confined to the water-power, but every class of industry is crowded to its utmost capacity. The exact number of private dwellings that have been built is not known at present, but it is fair to presume that more have gone up this season than for many in the past, and yet there are plenty of families that would be glad to obtain more comfortable quarters to shelter them from the winter's cold. The fact is that tenement-houses are very scarce and the season is too far advanced to erect new ones. There is plenty of outlying property that heretofore has been worth from $250 to $300 a lot, but the prospect of a street-railroad going by has nearly doubled its price. It is not expected that much in the line of house-building will be done this winter, but if the spring opens as bright and propitious as last the activity will be unprecedented.

The recent heavy showers that have prevailed throughout this section have been of great good to the farmers. Although the corn crop may not have been benefited much, other farm products have. Potatoes have done well, while the ground has been kept in an excellent condition for plowing. Fall feed has also been good, which will in some instances relieve the farmer from commencing to give his stock dry fodder.

The case against George W. Glynn has again been continued, this time to the January term of the Circuit Court. This is the case in which the defendant was charged with the murder of Lewis M. Webber, but after a trial last spring was found guilty of manslaughter, and as the verdict did not agree with the counts in the indictment a new trial was obtained. Glynn used to act as Assistant City Marshal.

Some three weeks ago, Mr. Edward Minard, of Owen, one of Winnebago County's wealthiest farmers, went to Bellows Falls, Vt., to attend the wants of a sick sister. On his way out there he was taken quite sick and has been so since. Yesterday a telegram was received here telling of his sudden death. He was born near the place where he died, and was about 50 years of age. He has been married twice, and leaves a wife and nine children, four by his first wife, and five by the wife that survives him. The remains will be brought to this city for interment.

RELICS.

Forthcoming Distribution of the Cleveland Funeral Decorations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 16.—The removal of the pavilion and arches on the public square, which have attracted so much attention in connection with the late funeral obsequies, will be commenced tomorrow. A disposition of part of the relics has been agreed upon. Mrs. Garfield has made known her wishes. Of the two designs representing "Gates Ajar," one will be sent to her and the other will go to the City Council. The broken column, surmounted by a dove, a wrecked Ship of State, a gleaned field, upon which is broken wheat, the cross presented by Sandusky Knights Templar, the cross and anchor which was presented by the Governor of Michigan, and which was placed on the casket, the column bearing an opened scroll, and the open Bible bearing the words "Thy will be done" are all reserved for Mrs. Garfield, and will be sent to her next Wednesday. The dais, accompanied by a picture of the late President by Ryder, will be given to the Historical Society here. The city officers will also receive suitable mementoes. All relics remaining after the disposition of the dais and shields will be placed in a vacant room in the City-Hall.

A SOMNAMBULIST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 15.—Two young gentlemen, passing the Chestnut Street Young Ladies' Seminary some time after midnight the other morning, saw a slender figure in white appear suddenly in a window above them, balance itself for a moment without support, and then spring forward into the air. The next instant a beautiful girl with her arms bare and her long blonde hair streaming about her neck lay on the pavement at their feet. For a few moments she could say nothing but "Take me home. Oh, take me home." One of the young men remained with the girl while the other found a policeman and they solved the startling mystery. The young lady, whose parents reside in Illinois, and whose name is given as Miss Carrie Barrett Brown, is a somnambulist. The first night she came to school, it is stated, she arose and left her room, and had reached the recitation-room when discovered. Another night she attempted to leave the school, and was again frustrated. She was sent to her parents yesterday after having her injuries attended to.

INDIGNANT IRISHMEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 16.—The Cleveland branch of the National Land League held a meeting today and passed resolutions denouncing the course of the authorities in arresting Parnell. They propose to stand by him to their last dollar. A grand mass-meeting of Irishmen will be held this week.

YORKTOWN.

Commencement of the Exercises by the Celebration of Mass.

The Rt.-Rev. Bishop Keane, of Richmond, Conducting the Services.

Graphic Description of the Scenes During the Interesting Ceremonies.

Arrival of Militia—Gamblers and Bootblacks Quitting the Place.

Washington Filled with Uniformed Men on Their Way to the Celebration.

Their Appearance Recalls Recollections of the Stirring Days of the War.

Governors Who Will Be There—Forty Thousand People Are Expected on the Ground.

ON THE GROUND.

THE CELEBRATION COMMENCED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YORKTOWN, Va., Oct. 16.—The centennial exercises can really be said to have commenced, and mass has been celebrated here on the bluffs overlooking the river as it was a hundred years ago, and now, as then, the celebrant is a Catholic priest. The surroundings on this occasion, however, differ greatly from then, for from tents which girdle the pavilion and are in such close proximity to the altar the odors of stale lager and whisky are floated by the river breeze, and an assemblage more motley and not so picturesque make a picture which has the United States, French, and the colors of Virginia as a background. The Rt.-Rev. Bishop Keane, of the Diocese of Richmond, arrived last night and staid at the Moore House, the guest of Col. Peyton, the head of the Centennial Association. By dint of working all night the pavilion was gotten in condition for

THE SERVICES TODAY.

An altar was put up in one end of it, and tastefully decorated with flowers and gilt fringe. In the rear of the altar, and covering the end of the pavilion, two United States flags were hung. Between the two, and in the centre, was placed the French colors, and above was swung the figure of an American eagle, whose outstretched wings had pendent from them a black festoon in memory of President Garfield. Above this hung the Virginia coat of arms. The services began about 12 o'clock, and before they took place the whole scene was photographed. The Bishop and his assistant stood in front of the altar, while Col. Peyton, the leader in the Centennial Association, stood on the corner of the altar, his left hand in his breast, and his whole attitude decidedly statesman-like. The old man's countenance seemed

IRRADIATED BY A LIGHT OF SATISFACTION,

as he said himself, thus handed down to posterity as a conspicuous figure in the picture of the opening ceremonies incident to the inauguration of the celebration of the surrender of Cornwallis. The congregation of the occasion was made up largely of Catholic societies from Richmond and their friends, and numbered about 800 persons—a few of the dusty proprietors of the booths sauntering in and looking with indolent indifference upon the scene. The music, which was good, was furnished by a choir made up of forty-five from Washington, twenty-five from Baltimore, and twenty from Richmond, assisted by an orchestra from the Fifth Maryland Regiment. An interesting feature of the occasion was the opening prayer offered by Bishop Keane, which was composed by Archbishop Carroll, the patriot priest, who figures in American history as the friend of Washington.

MASS WAS CELEBRATED

by Father Magnien, a French priest, rector of the seminary at Baltimore, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Chappell, of Baltimore, and the Rev. Dr. O'Connell, of Richmond. Close attention was paid by the congregation to the services. Bishop Keane's sermon was decidedly patriotic in tone, and he closed with a warm eulogy upon the French for their kindly aid to America in the time of her need, and argued that morality had much to do with the success of the United States Republic.

Dr. John Hall, of New York, was down in the program of the Centennial Association prepared for this evening, but, as the Doctor is in Europe, he was not on hand.

Sunday has differed little from other days here. The booths and stores were all in full blast, their brazen signs and the seductive and blatant voices of their proprietors singing in vain for customers. The street gambling tables were not out, although at night

SOME VENTURESOME PARTIES

came abroad. The day has been more than dusty, and the soldiery remained in their camps, resting after the fatigue of their trip. There were only about 100 arrivals, exclusive of the military. The Baltimore and the New Jersey volunteers came in today. Quite a number of bootblacks and gamblers have quitted the place in disgust. The indications are that a large crowd will come in tomorrow. There are as yet no prominent men here save Gen. Hancock, who remained on his boat during the day.

ARRIVAL OF MILITIA.

To the Western Associated Press.

YORKTOWN, Va., Oct. 16.—The day passed very quietly. The Fifth Maryland Regiment arrived in the morning and immediately went into camp. A steamer with the New Jersey Battalion and Gov. Ludlow's staff got to the dock about 8. By the time they were landed the weather became very hot, and en route to camp more than fifty men dropped from the ranks, and were brought in by ambulance. At 5 this evening the whole battalion partook of supper.

Religious services were held in the pavilion in the morning by the Rt.-Rev. Bishop Keane, of the Catholic Diocese of Virginia, assisted by Archbishop Gibbons, of Maryland; in the afternoon by the Rev. John Hall. The Massachusetts troops, Governor, and staff are expected tonight.

GOV. CORNELL

came to Virginia several days ago to attend the railroad opening, but his staff arrived this morning. About 2,000 visitors from Richmond and Norfolk were in town today.

The quarters occupied by the different States are about the same as when the surrender was made. Gen. Hancock's headquarters is on the same point as the headquarters of Washington.

The First Regiment Michigan troops, with the Michigan Governor and staff, will arrive tomorrow with other troops.

WASHINGTON.

SOMETHING LIKE WAR TIMES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—Today has recalled recollections of the Sundays at the commencement of the War. The strains of martial music have often been heard. Regiments and smaller bodies of soldiers have been marching on Pennsylvania avenue and the adjacent streets. Uniforms have been plentiful on the sidewalks, and the offices of the hotels have been crowded with the [illegible] officers of Governors and the regiments on their way to Yorktown. It is estimated that there will be upwards of a hundred [illegible]

Camp to Governors with the rank of Colonel at Yorktown. Among other New York regiments here today is the Thirteenth, from Brooklyn. The Chaplain,

THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,

was invited to occupy the pulpit of Dr. Rankin's Congregational Church, but he did not come with the regiment. The regiment band, led by Harvey Dodworth, gave a concert this evening at Ford's Opera-House, and the regiment left at 11 o'clock. Every available carriage that could be hired has been busy, and this evening the War times were recalled by the appearance on the avenue of two belated Northern regiments—one from New York and one from Massachusetts—on their way to Yorktown. Many of those who intend to go to Yorktown by train leave this evening, as the route is somewhat circuitous. The Superintendent of the Southern Railroad has advices today that the branch road has been completed, so that cars can leave Washington by the way of Richmond and proceed direct to Yorktown. Many thousands will go this way, as the accommodations by boat are

ENTIRELY INADEQUATE.

Indeed, every available steamer on the river and all the boats in Government service suited for passengers have been brought into use for the services of the President, Cabinet, Government officers, and invited guests. Capt. Tucker, the Secretary of the Yorktown Centennial Commission here, estimates that there will be at least 40,000 persons at the celebration. He learns that there will be 15,000 troops and an unexpectedly large attendance of citizens from the surrounding country. Two years ago, when the preliminary celebration took place, there were 10,000 persons present. Capt. Tucker says the only apprehension he has is not about the paucity of the attendance, but the capacity of eating and sleeping arrangements.

THE FOLLOWING GOVERNORS

will attend: Gov. Hawkins of Tennessee, Gov. Cullom and wife of Illinois, Gov. Plaisted and bride of Maine, Gov. Cornell and wife of New York, Gov. Hamilton and wife of Maryland, Gov. Hall and wife of Delaware, Gov. Jarvis and wife of North Carolina, Gov. W. D. Bloxham and wife of Florida, Gov. Gear and wife of Iowa, Gov. Littlefield and wife of Rhode Island, Gov. Farnham and wife of Vermont, Gov. Smith and wife of Wisconsin.

THE PRESIDING OFFICE OF THE SENATE

is not altogether without its rewards. Secretary Hunt issued instructions yesterday that the best room on board the Tallapoosa be reserved for Acting Vice-President Davis on the occasion of the visit to Yorktown. This is the apartment prepared for the late President.

THE NATION'S GUESTS

were much entertained by the races at the Agricultural Fair-Grounds Saturday afternoon, although the pleasure of the occasion was marred by the fall from his horse of a young man named Harwood, belonging to a good family in Baltimore, as his horse was jumping a hurdle in the steeplechase. He is not expected to recover.

M. DE ROCHAMBEAU

has brought with him the valuable collection of manuscripts and maps made by Admiral Rochambeau while he was serving in this country a hundred years ago. The present owner offered them for sale to the United States Government two years ago, and Congressional committees have twice had the purchase under consideration, but no action has ever been taken. The collection contains autograph letters from Washington and all the prominent Americans of the Revolutionary era.

BURST AN ARTERY.

The Death of a Badly-Wounded Woman Precipitated by the Excitement of Giving Her Ante-Mortem Statement to the Coroner.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 16.—The physicians in attendance upon Mrs. Andrew Von Bibber say tonight that she cannot live. On the night of the 4th of October she was shot by her husband, who mistook her for a burglar. The lady had left her room and gone quietly into another part of the house. The husband, awakening and hearing footsteps in the house, armed himself with a revolver, and, creeping stealthily forth, shot his wife, whose absence from the bed he had not observed. The family have some social standing, and are quite well known. The injury which the wife had received was kept a profound secret. She was quietly removed to the Good Samaritan Hospital, where her husband has been in constant attendance upon her. The dreadful secret was revealed to but one relative, a sister. Yesterday the matter got out, and at an early hour this morning the Coroner presented himself at the hospital for the purpose of taking the woman's dying statement. He claimed that there were suspicions of foul play. The physicians in charge protested, but finally yielded. The Coroner was admitted to the woman's bedside, and questioned her closely. She told a very straight story, making the shooting entirely accidental, but in doing so became greatly excited, and an artery bursted. It is the bursting of the artery that will kill her. The physicians say that had the Coroner kept away she would probably have recovered. It is denied that the Coroner had any legal right to take her statement, and he is likely to receive severe censure from the injured lady's friends and the public.

Mrs. Von Bibber died at the hospital half an hour after midnight.

M'PHERSON BARRACKS.

The Garrison at Atlanta, Ga., to Be Removed to New York and the Post Abandoned—Sorrow of the Atlantans.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 15.—The Commander of McPherson Barracks, at this point, received a telegram from Newport, Ky., today telling him to prepare to receive marching orders in November. As soon as practicable his command, the Fifth Artillery, will be ordered to New York Harbor for duty there. The military post at this point will be abolished by the removal of the Fifth Artillery, as the Third Artillery is now located at New York Harbor, and which will after November be stationed at the South and distributed at other points nearer the coast. The buildings upon the grounds, that cost the Government over $300,000, will be sold for what they will bring. The Government during its nine years' lease of the grounds has paid a rental of $64,000. As $40,000 monthly is paid out at this post, and nearly all spent here, it is reasonable to believe that Atlanta will part with the troops with reluctance. Today a petition is going the rounds for signatures to be forwarded to Senators Hill and Brown asking them to use their influence with Gen. Sherman and if possible have the order rescinded. The news was received here with great surprise. Many officers express themselves as delighted by this prospective change.

THE SOCIALISTS.

The Socialists held a meeting at 54 West Lake street yesterday afternoon, Mr. Blum presiding. The "law-plundered citizens," as they dubbed themselves, met in force, and after a preliminary hurling of the usual epithets against things in general, and against the existing state of affairs in particular, they made some arrangements for the convention of "radical" Socialists which is to be held here on the 22d inst. in the North Side Turner-Hall. The great and immediate mission of the Socialists was declared to be the regeneration and conversion of all trades-union men to Socialism. The methods and means of "fighting the enemy" were discussed. Who the enemy was didn't clearly appear, but the probability is that all dissocialists were referred to.

The Longest Night He Ever Passed.

White Pine (Cal.) News.

Dick Frank had an experience one night during his hunt. He got lost in the thick chapparel, and deemed it prudent to camp over night. Just as he had comfortably fixed himself for a night's repose under an overspreading sapling two large cinnamon bears hove in sight and commenced rooting a few yards from him. Having appeased their hunger on the succulent roots, they lay down to sleep and kept the hunter company till near daylight. As Dick was not hunting bear he did not shoot, nor sleep much either. He says it was the longest night he ever passed in all his born days.

Handsome Present to Mrs. Garfield.

New York Letter.

Robert L. Stuart, Robert Lenox Kennedy, and his sister, Miss Kennedy, have each given Mrs. Garfield $15,000, or $45,000 altogether. The money was deposited by the donors a few days ago in the Bank of Commerce, to Mrs. Garfield's credit, and word was sent to her that she could draw it at her pleasure.

FOREIGN.

Serious Collisions Between the Irish Populace and the Military.

A Mob at Limerick Charged Several Times by Troops and Police.

Several Persons Wounded and Many Houses Wrecked in the Encounter.

A Church in Dublin Attacked by a Mob and the Congregation Dispersed.

Large Reinforcements of Police and Military Going Forward to Limerick.

Egan, Safe in Paris, Predicts Terrible Things if Parnell Is Kept in Jail.

Reception by the Pope of Two Thousand Italian Pilgrims to Rome.

Two Russian Nihilists Sentenced to Terms of Imprisonment and Two Others Exiled.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE RIOTS.

Special Cable.

LIMERICK, Oct. 16.—The *Herald's* cable says: "Great riots occurred here today. The Coldstream Guards arrived from Dublin by special train about 11 o'clock to assist the local authorities in preserving order and in suppressing the meeting which was called to express sympathy with Mr. Parnell and the other imprisoned suspects. It was a complete surprise to the people. The ground designated for the meeting was occupied by a squadron of dragoons, Scots Grays, and about 200 of the Royal Irish Constabulary. Thousands of people flocked into the city for the purpose of being present at the meeting. By 2 p. m. the streets were crowded with

AN EXCITED MOB.

The military and police were under the command of Mr. Rolleston, resident magistrate. In the afternoon the crowd moved toward Bank Place, where the meeting was first intended to be held. The Mayor and several other prominent citizens met Col. Knox, commanding the Scots Grays, in Mechanics' Institute. The Colonel cautioned the Mayor against holding the meeting, saying that he would not have his men injured and wounded. If they were assailed he would ask the resident magistrate's permission to fire on the people. It may be recollected that the requisition for the meeting was signed by the Mayor, who

URGED THE PEOPLE TO ASSEMBLE

in their thousands. In addition to the troops already mentioned, the Fifty-seventh Regiment and the artillery were standing ready in their barracks to march out at a moment's notice. Matters progressed with comparative quiet during the day. At 4 p. m. the Mayor and other prominent citizens moved about. The people were informed that no meeting would be held. Shortly after 4 o'clock the troops and police began to move off from Bank place. Stones were immediately thrown at the police, who were hooted and groaned at. The troops were thereupon halted and

ORDERED TO FIX BAYONETS.

The police were then directed to charge the mob, which they did, partially clearing the streets. At this time there were over 600 military and police in the streets. The mob closed upon the force again, when the police once more charged. They were then ordered to load, and, having done so, with fixed swords they again charged the people, scattering them in various directions, only, however, to see them gather together and renew the disturbances. The police made several similar

CHARGES WITH DRAWN SWORDS,

but at length, worn out, they made a rush for their barracks in William street, into which they retired by order of the authorities. The mob gathered around the barrack buildings, throwing showers of stones. Subsequently a squadron of Scotch Grays charged the mob down George street, and repeated the charge up the street amid showers of stones. As the evening wore on the police sallied forth, again charging the people up and down the streets. Later a party of constabulary, under command of Maj. Rolleston, R. M.,

FIRED ON A MOB

in Denmark street. One man was wounded by a bullet in the side. Several charges were subsequently made. Over twenty rioters were arrested. While the police were marching past slates were thrown on them from the roofs. Several of the constabulary were wounded, but none severely. The city still continues in a fearful state of disorder, many houses having been wrecked. The prisoners will be brought before the Petty Sessions tomorrow.

INJURED BY POLICE.

To the Western Associated Press.

DUBLIN, Oct. 16.—Some severe injuries were inflicted by the police while dispersing a crowd assembled opposit the Imperial Hotel yesterday in expectation of hearing a speech from Biggar.

LIMERICK BEING REINFORCED.

Large reinforcements of police and military are going to Limerick.

PROCLAMATIONS

prohibiting the meeting at Limerick were torn down before daybreak. Col. Knox, of the Scots Guards, told the Mayor that any assemblage would be forcibly suppressed. Crowds, nevertheless, assembled in Bank place, outside the town, where the military and police forestalled them. The attempt to meet was a fiasco. The crowd jeeringly shouted military commands as the troops moved away. Stones were thrown, and

THE TROOPS CHARGED THE MOB.

The latter closed with the soldiers, who were ordered to load. The soldiers charged several times, but subsequently entered their barracks. The Scots Guards and police afterwards charged the mob down George street, causing it to flee in all directions. The police in Denmark street fired upon the mob. Several persons were wounded, and twenty arrests made. Many houses were wrecked.

AFTER THE RIOT

the club-house was attacked, windows were smashed, and street-lamps extinguished. A man named Casey, wounded during the rioting, is dying.

In Dublin a mob attacked the Congregational Church on York street, and smashed the windows. Service was stopped and the congregation dispersed.

WILL PAY NO RENT.

Meetings today at Grong, Enniskillen, and Kittishen resolved not to pay rent until Parnell was released.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

Andrew and Patrick Gallagher, Secretaries of the Ballybuttes and Killinane Leagues respectively, were arrested on suspicion of being concerned in shooting six persons in Maryborough.

LEAGUE PAPERS.

All the League papers and documents are being secreted.

"TO HELL WITH BUCKSHOT."

Saturday night the police frequently charged the crowds on Castle Bridge and Sackville street. The mob shouted, "To hell with buckshot," and cheered Parnell, Dillon, and other leaders. Many persons were seriously injured. The severity of the action of the police is severely condemned. The Irish population of Liverpool are in a state of great ferment.

THE GATES OF DUBLIN CASTLE

are closed and arms stacked in the upper yards. The city is divided into three districts, intrusted to the charge of magistrates specially appointed. Many army officers were sworn in as magistrates.

GENERAL QUIET

prevails this evening. Disorders are exceptional. Sir Thomas Steel, commander of the forces, received telegrams tonight reporting all parts of Ireland quiet. All officers of regiments in Ireland are ordered to duty immediately.

FLED FOR HIS LIFE.

A gentleman who had assisted the police was attacked, and fled into the office of the *Irish Times*, where many windows were smashed.

KILMAINHAM JAIL.

A crowd collected outside Kilmainham Jail and cheered the imprisoned suspects.

A RIOT

occurred at Mallow in consequence of an unsuccessful attempt to rescue John Hefferman (rearrested in Cork yesterday) while being conveyed to Limerick Jail. The police were stoned, and the Head Constable seriously wounded.

THE RIOTING IN DUBLIN

Saturday night arose through the police parading in front of the Imperial Hotel and through an impromptu meeting at Nelson's Pillar, where 3,000 persons had congregated listening to an inebriated demagog. The police, exasperated at the jeers of the mob, rushed in and drove the mob off the steps.

WATCHED BY DETECTIVES.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Land League interests will be in charge of O'Connor and Healy. The headquarters and various branches are watched by detectives.

PRECAUTIONS

relative to public buildings and volunteer armories will be removed.

SYMPATHY FOR PARNELL.

The Manchester, Edinburg, and Clerkenwell Green (London) Leagues passed resolutions denouncing the arrest of Parnell. Robert Leake (Liberal), member of Parliament for Lancashire, said Parnell had proved himself an avowed rebel.

A RIOTOUS MEETING.

The meeting of Democrats at Clerkenwell Green was rather riotous. Several free fights occurred. Parnell's sympathizers endeavored to lynch a gentleman who moved an amendment. Caricatures of the Cabinet Ministers were burned.

TREASON.

Special Cable.

DUBLIN, Oct. 15.—It is an important phase of the Land-League arrests that all of the later ones were made on warrants charging treason. Mr. Parnell himself was served today with a warrant for treason. It is believed that a certain not important member of the League now in Kilmainham has divulged all the workings of the organization. It is on this information that treasonable practices are charged. The informer is a person who was previously suspected of peculating with the League funds. Mr. Parnell was rigidly investigating the matter when arrested.

MR. DILLON

was visited yesterday by a well-known Fenian, who called his attention to the old Nationia theory that there was no use in trying constitutional means of coercing England. He advised a return to the previous policy. Mr. Dillon definitly stated that if the League were broken up and their cause a failure, he would go to the United States and try to unite the Fational Irish societies under the ancient-honored banner of physical force. A special correspondent visited Mr. Parnell in Kilmainham this morning by special appointment.

MR. PARNELL,

who appeared in excellent health, said that he was never better in his life than he had been during the short period of his imprisonment. He explained that the small and meanly-furnished apartment in which the interview took place was not the room he was to occupy. Mr. Boynton had kindly given up his own room, which was the most comfortable in the prison, immediately on the arrival of his leader. Mr. Parnell said that the proclamation against "Boycotting" was merely an attempt to intimidate the Irish people. The Government were evidently striking at the Executive Office of the League, but by arresting the heads of the departments at the Executive Office they were rendering impossible the carrying out of the rules passed by the National Convention regarding the Land act, which

ARE THE WISHES OF THE NATION.

He was afraid, therefore, that the test cases which he intended to bring before the Court could not be proceeded with, except in a few cases which were completed. Mr. Parnell expected the arrival of several olleagues who were then at large. He spoke confidently of the arrival of Mr. Dillon. He had already seen Mr. O'Kelly in jail. He said he understood that that gentleman had refused to allow himself to be searched, and that the authorities had used physical force in order to carry out the prison rule. In beginning the interview, all reference to politics was forbidden by the prison authorities, but Mr. Parnell said: "Ask questions till you are stopped." I then made a query regarding the future conduct of the League, but at the first word of a political color the Warden interposed and said that the interview must close. Mr. Parnell then bade me a cheerful good-by.

SMALLEY'S SPECIAL.

Special Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Smalley's special says: The arrest of Parnell has sent a thrill of satisfaction throughout Great Britain. The event was entirely unexpected. There was apprehension among the best-informed people that the Cabinet would not agree on decisive action. No act of Mr. Gladstone's has evoked such hearty approval. All parties, from this moment, seem no longer parties, but an undivided phalanx of Englishmen and Scotchmen resolved to put down the treasonable, dishonest agitation of the Land League. The reputation of the Government was seriously damaged by its apparent weakness. Although its purpose was excellent, the English nation was not disposed to allow concessions, even in a good cause, to be carried too far.

IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND

there is now absolute unanimity. The patience of the Government has exceeded the limits of moderation. The insolence of the Land-Leaguers added daily to the volume of indignation, which the Government could not venture any longer to withstand. Even consistent opponents of coercion recognized that, if the law were to be maintained, the time had come when the exceptional laws, deemed necessary six months ago, should be enforced with vigor and decision.

AN INTERNATIONAL RADICAL

like Goldwin Smith, a workingman Democrat like Thomas Burt, an anti-coercion journal like the *Spectator*, join in approving the determined action of the Government. The last-named said that the necessity to arrest Parnell was absolutely imperative. Indications point to the suppression of the Land League. The proclamation against "boycotting" is regarded as a preparatory measure. The inference is strengthened also by Quinn's arrest. Quinn made no speeches, but confined himself to purely clerical work. His culpability is, therefore, shared by the organization. The suppression of the league is a necessary corollary to the individual arrests, without which the latter will not be effectual. In spite of their denials, the L earners were

STRUCK WITH CONSTERNATION

by the action of the Government. The appointment of Mr. Medillon to succeed Mr. Parnell was the result of momentary defiance. It was an unpromising circumstance, as it meant the accession of the irreconcilable section to the directorate of the League, and afforded justification even for the initiation of further arrests. The recent growth of terrorism on the part of the league was due unquestionably to the supposed weakness of the Government. It is believed that the present action will stimulate the respectable classes to render that support to the law which Mr. Gladstone demanded at Leeds. It is probable that the Land League will

DEGENERATE GRADUALLY INTO A SECRET CONSPIRACY

like Ribbonism, and as such would be relentlessly suppressed. The Government, being finally aroused, cannot falter in the task now undertaken. Englishmen, Scotchmen, and orderly Irishmen are now banded against revolutionary agitation. In a conflict of this kind there can be but one result.

JENNINGS' SPECIAL.

Special Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Advices from Dublin today report that the Land League has not succumbed to the knock-down blow it received by the arrest of Mr. Parnell. Nobody pretends that Mr. Parnell is a great tribune like O'Connell, but even if he is deficient in oratory he can beat the Liberal organization. The League holds together because it is not a single body so much as a great federation of local clubs. The Government will probably break up the Executive by seizing Healy, Sexton, Dillon, and other leaders and impounding the books and papers under the Conspiracy act, but if they wish to efface the organization they must arrest all the local leaders and indict every man likely to take their place.

IN THE OLD DAYS IT WAS EASY ENOUGH

to break up Irish leagues. As a rule they consisted of but one central body, with a loose following in the country, which usually contained a large percentage of informers. But Mr. Parnell has created an institution so perfect in its way that it will live even if every man in authority is thrown into jail. Mr. Gladstone has now to show the English people that, the policy of concession having failed, he is able to govern Ireland with a mailed hand. The Premier's position is seriously weakened by his own course when he was in opposition. He was then in the habit of declaring that the agitators were justified in demanding sweeping reforms, that coercion was a weapon that ought to be cast into the political lumber-room, and that

THE IRISH SHOULD BE GOVERNED

by the statesmanship of the nineteenth century? Well, he has tried that sort of statesmanship on a big scale. The Disestablishment act was a very mild measure compared with the Land act, which recognizes doctrines as "leveling" as any preached in the Socialist camp at Soho Square, and which, after all, has not conciliated the people. The forcible feeble policy has failed, and what the outcome in Ireland will be is more than anybody can tell. While there is no great sympathy for Mr. Parnell in England except among the most extreme Radicals, the feeling against the Ministry is undoubtedly intense. No English Minister was ever granted more license than Mr. Gladstone. When he asked for concessions they were freely granted. The House supported him in

DESPOILING THE LANDLORD

and establishing a precedent which, when applied to the English land laws, will almost revolutionize the relations between landlord and tenant. When he demanded extraordinary powers, involving the suspension of the habeas corpus act, he got them, and when he delayed pressing English and Scotch reforms on the ground that it was necessary to devote his whole attention to Ireland, the people submitted almost without a murmur. But now, after all this, it is seen that the Premier is wholly unable to restore order in Ireland or relieve the country from within "a measurable distance of civil war." The people are fast losing patience with him, and unless matters mend rapidly he will have to face

AN ANGRY AND SULLEN HOUSE NEXT SESSION.

Two Dublin friends, who have access to the bestsources of information, assure me today that Mr. Parnell's arrest was fully anticipated by himself and his immediate associates. Mr. Parnell is not sorry to be relieved for a time from the responsibility and labor of conducting the operations of the League especially on the eve of the opening of the Land Court. That he should be imprisoned before the court had opened goes far to convince the peasantry that the Government, in spite of its fair professions, is acting treacherously towards them. It is also felt that Mr. Parnell has been unjustly dealt with in first having been violently attacked by the Prime Minister and then cast into prison for daring to reply. Many English Liberals admit that the moment of the first was unfortunately chosen, and say that if

THE PREMIER MEANT TO DEPRIVE MR. PARNELL OF LIBERTY

he ought at least to have refrained from making a savage personal attack upon him a few hours before the warrant was issued. Mr. Gladstone's course throughout the whole business cannot be justified. During the Beaconsfield régime he encouraged the League both in the House and on the platform, and now he is imprisoning the men whose policy he instigated. He declared gleefully at the Guildhall on Thursday that the man responsible for the disorder in Ireland had been arrested. But Mr. Parnell might with justice assert that

THE ACTUAL RINGLEADER

was at that moment mouthing patriotism before the Lord Mayor. The most astonishing part of the Premier's Guildhall speech was his attack upon the Irish landlords, whom he accused of cowardice, saying that the Government had been left without any support from the landed interest in this crisis. This is felt to be a cruel and cowardly charge after all that the landlords have been made to suffer by Mr. Gladstone. The victim is bound and stripped, and then his oppressor taunts him with making no show. Lord Ardilaun (Sir Arthur Guinness) and other landlords have made spirited replies to this attack, and the public sees the gross injustice of it.

MY SUMMARY OF THE SITUATION,

from all the information I can gather, is that Ireland will be neither cajoled nor forced into submission, that the demand for the repeal of the Union will be supported by an increasing number of English Radicals, and that the lawlessness in Ireland, combined with the now weak and despotic attitude of the Government, will eventually result in the disgrace and overthrow of the Gladstone Administration. Mr. Dillon, who stepped into Mr. Parnell's shoes, was arrested this afternoon as he was entering his house and hustled off to Kilmainham. Poor Dillon is not in good health, his recent imprisonment having told on a weak constitution. He has been more than a right hand to Mr. Parnell, and in Parliament commanded general respect by the frankness and fearlessness of his utterances and his contempt for the small arts of obstruction. Mr. Biggar will probably take Mr. Dillon's place, but I hear tonight that he will not be allowed at large long. Biggar is, according to Sir William Harcourt, the most contumacious member of the Parnellite party, fearing nothing and stopping at nothing calculated to annoy the Government.

THE POWERS VESTED IN THE CHIEF SECRETARY

by the Coercion act are much more extensive than is commonly supposed. The act empowers him to arrest "any person who is declared by the Lord-Lieutenant to be reasonably suspected of having, either before or after the passing of this act, been guilty as principal or accessory of high treason, treason, felony, or treasonable practice, or of any crime punishable by law, being an act of violence or intimidation." It follows, therefore, that the Chief Secretary can arrest every member of the league who happens to live in a proclaimed district (and it may be said that Leinster, Munster, and Connaught are all proclaimed). The league being, if it is anything, organized intimidation-suspects arrested under the act may be recommitted at the end of every three months by an order from the Chief Secretary, or, rather, from the Lords Justices who act for him, and their imprisonment without trial prolonged for two years.

THE LEAGUE WAS WISE

when it established its treasury in Paris, for, under an old statute, which was acted upon with disastrous results to himself by Sir James Graham in the Mazzini affair, the Government can seize and open letters in transit through the post-office, and this, I understand, is now being done in Dublin in a wholesale manner. Mr. O'Kelly, formerly a New York journalist, and now member for Roscommon, was arrested today. Mr. Healy escaped arrest, being intercepted by a League messenger just as he was stepping on board the boat at Holyhead on his way from London to Dublin.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR,

the member for Queens County, is also "wanted," but cannot be found. Mr. Sexton is already in jail, and is seriously ill. It is said tonight that over fifty warrants have been issued for leading Leaguers in the country, and that the drag-net will be cast in Cork, Limerick, Castlebar, Wexford, Waterford, Lenagh, Clonmel, Sligo, Galway, and elsewhere—if not tonight early Monday. But the stamping-out process has never worked satisfactorily in Ireland, and the best informed authorities say that the coming winter will be marked by an unparalleled amount of agrarian crime.

THE CONSTABULARY

is quite unable to deal with the League, every member of which devotes himself to baffling police investigation. The enormous force of military now in the country will, of course, render a general rising impossible, were such a thing contemplated, but no army can prevent murder and incendiarism. The number of outrages has increased enormously within the last few days, and in the dark winter nights we may look for bad work. Landlords are leaving the country in numbers, and agents everywhere, even upon estates known as "popular," are asking for police protection. The only hope of the Government, and it is a slender one, is that the working of the Land act may wean the tenants away from the League and induce them to come back under the law.

THE FAR EAST.

CHINA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 16.—The following is brought by the City of Tokio:

HONG KONG, Sept. 14.—The construction of the telegraph line from Shanghai to Tientsin is progressing satisfactorily. The presence of Government officials and the Government stamp on the property has checked whatever feelings of hostility the natives may have felt for such an innovation. The line is expected to be open for business by the end of the year.

The China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company has invited subscriptions for a special purpose, presumed to be for the completion of a tramway system which is to carry coals from the Kaiping mines to the Pecho River. The sum asked, 1,000,000 taels, was raised in one day. The Kaiping collieries are the first that have been ordered to be worked in that locality, and are capable of supplying sufficient coal of good quality to meet the requirements of the ports of China from Tientsin to Canton.

An imperial edict has been published ordering Liu Kun Yih, Viceroy of the Tiang Kiang, to proceed to the Capital at once. Peng Yu Lien, Superintendent of the Yangste defenses, will take his place. The change is regarded with great satisfaction as likely to tend to the development of railways and other progress.

THE RED BUTTON.

News from Peking states that the health of the Western Empress has been speedily and miraculously restored by the skill of a native doctor, who has been rewarded with the Red Button and a patent of nobility.

Disasters to life and property wrought inland by typhoons are very great. A village named Shetosha, in the Kow district, has been completely swept away by floods, and all the inhabitants drowned. A steam-launch was dispatched to the locality, and upwards of 200 bodies recovered. A typhoon passed over Foochow, doing great damage to the foreign town and the native shipping. The German bark Caroline Behn is a complete wreck. The British steamer Castello, from Shanghai to Yokohama, put back with her cargo on fire.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 28.—The formation of a silk guild by the Japanese has created considerable hostile criticism among foreign buyers, who have held a meeting condemning the action of the association, and passed resolutions to the effect that it is not safe to purchase silk from the guild under rules and conditions imposed which are characterized as improper and arbitrary. Thirty-three European firms have bound themselves not to buy until the terms of sale are modified. The guild insists that all silk sold shall be inspected and paid for on its premises.

A TYPHOON

occurred on the 13th and 14th. Although little injury happened to either the shipping or buildings here, considerable damage was done in the interior and along the coast. Hundreds of houses were blown down, bridges carried away, and many lives were lost. The Japanese bark Lainr Maru was driven ashore near Kobe and wrecked, two lives being lost. The British bark Wellington, from New South Wales, went ashore a few miles from Yokohama, and went to pieces in a few minutes. All hands were saved.

The Government has issued a notification changing the date when the regulations for the control of kerosene oil shall come into force to September, 1882, an extension of eight months from the date previously fixed. The notice, signed by the First Minister of State, reads: "Kerosene is classified under two grades—viz.: (1.) An oil that will not burn at a temperature below 115 degrees Fahrenheit; and (2) an oil that burns at a temperature below 115 degrees Fahrenheit.

SORROW AT THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

The news of the death of President Garfield caused a feeling of sincere regret among men of all nationalities. Flags were half-masted among the shipping and throughout the settlement, and half-hour guns were fired by the United States steamer Monocacy and the French corvet Champlain. The British China squadron, consisting of eleven ships of war, arrived on the 24th. The flying squadron, with the English Princes on board, will not reach here until the end of October.

RUSSIA.

THE CZAR'S RECEPTION.

Special Cab'e.

WARSAW, Oct. 16.—The *Herald's* cable says: "An Austrian officer and escort have just arrived here, commissioned by the Emperor of Austria to meet the Czar."

PRINCE ORLOFF'S VISIT.

Special Cable.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 16.—Prince Orloff's visit to the Capital is not connected with politics. He has expressed the wish to resign the post of Ambassador to Paris, wishing to devote himself to the education of his children in Russia.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST

has just been made here. M. Zoldekine, head of the secret police was walking down the Rue Moscowska when he noticed a woman carrying a pot of cream. Her face seemed to be familiar. When, a short time after, the woman entered a house he had police agents stationed at the doors and went away to examine his collection of Socialist photographs. He immediately identified her with a female Nihilist called Lebedeff, formerly an intimate friend of Jeliboff, and known to have been implicated in two abortive attempts on the life of the late Czar. Lebedeff, seeing that she was being followed, the same evening repaired to the Moscow station, intending to take the Moscow express. There she was arrested. She will be tried, with seventeen other Nihilists, as soon as the Gen. Mevonski affair has been disposed of—that is, about the end of this month.

NIHILISTS SENTENCED.

To the Western Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 16.—The trial of the four Nihilists, members of the Black Division, indicted for secretly printing a revolutionary paper, is terminated. The woman Krilova, Piankoff, and Prikhodko were exiled to Tobolsk, and Perepletchkoff sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

MEXICO.

TERRIBLE STORMS.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 16.—Terrible storms are raging on the west coast of Mexico, and are reported to be sweeping along the Lower California, Sonora, Cuialoa, Guadalaxara, Xalisco, and Olimo coasts, doing great damage both at sea and along the shore. The storm approaches from a direction which threatens to make its effects felt along the coast possibly as far south as the isthmus, and it may cross the country, although it has thus far been confined to the coast. Dispatches from Mazatlan state that a heavy northwest gale is sweeping the Gulf of Mexico, and that a great number of coasters had been washed on shore, and many of them broken in pieces, with

SOME LOSS OF LIFE.

How great the latter is cannot be ascertained. A report, which it was impossible to verify, prevailed that the Pacific steamship Coluna had been wrecked. If so, the loss of life will be considerable, and there will be a heavy loss of property. Many telegraph wires have already been interfered with and additional details cannot be got. Grave fears are entertained of losses of life and property on the peninsula of Lower California, across and around which the gale is sweeping, and on the Mazatlan and other rivers, which the sea may inundate.

FRANCE.

REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISTS.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—At a meeting of revolutionary Socialists today at Tivoli Vauxhall, Louise Michel violently attacked the Ministry and Gambetta. Resolutions for their impeachment were adopted.

EGAN,

of the Land League, states that the tide of revolution was rising high in Ireland, where there was disciplined, merciless revolt of hungry men against the bloated rich. A prolonged incarceration of Parnell might, he said, produce a general insurrection. The Land Leagues were prepared for every sacrifice, and were ready to die to the last man.

TUNIS.

ALGERIAN SPIES SHOT.

TUNIS, Oct. 16.—Several Arabs were arrested Saturday. Some Algerian spies were captured and shot.

ITALY.

ITALIAN PILGRIMS.

ROME, Oct. 16.—The Pope today, seated on the throne at St. Peter's Cathedral, received 2,000 Italian pilgrims. His Holiness was enthusiastically greeted. Replying to an address, he renewed his declaration that he could never accept accomplished facts without failing in his duty.

Eleven thousand persons were present at the reception. The Pope referred to the coming Masonic Congress as

AN ASSAULT UPON THE CHURCH'S CORNER-STONE.

He said the promises in favor of religion and the Pope had been contradicted by the facts. He asked Catholics to watch and pray. The liberty and independence of the Pope, he said, were necessary for the welfare of the universe, and the Pope would not cease to fight for that object. In conclusion he said: "Our arms are spiritual, and we shall conquer." He blessed the pilgrims.

JOE COBURN.

The Ex-King of the Prize-Ring Transferred from Auburn to Sing Sing.

Auburn (N. Y.) Advertiser, Oct. 11.

By order of the Hon. L. D. Pilsbury, Superintendent of State Prisons, Joe Coburn and three other convicts were transferred from Auburn Prison to Sing Sing today. The three other men were Oscar Peterson, John Conners, and Durkin. The convicts were under charge of Principal Keeper Boyle and Keeper Withenhall, and left this city on the 11:02 train. A large crowd congregated at the depot to see the four prisoners across the street from the prison gate, though no notice had been given of the change. The prisoners were handcuffed in pairs, and were shackled after entering the cars. The unexpired sentences of all four are short, Coburn having less than two years to serve, Peterson about that time, and the other two about one year each. Although no reason is assigned for making this change, it may possibly be that, as far as Coburn is concerned, it is on account of the articles which have regularly appeared in the New York papers concerning the favoritism shown him. The Superintendent may or may not have been annoyed by these stories, and this may or may not have influenced him in making the change. Warden Jones was interviewed today, but had nothing to say in the matter. He had heard one of the men ask to be transferred to Sing Sing, so that he might be able to see his mother, who was unable to come as far as Auburn, but knew no reason why the others were transferred. Superintendent Pilsbury had ordered the transfer, and it had been made. In some further conversation, our reporter was informed that all the stories concerning favoritism toward Coburn were false. He held the position of Principal Keeper's waiter, but work on a contract was far preferable. The yarns which had been spun about Coburn's carrying a better watch than the Warden, jingling gold in his pockets, etc., were without verification. Coburn had never broken a rule while in prison, and had given satisfaction wherever he had been placed, except to a few. Among this latter class were the "sewer gang," who made a brilliant attempt at an escape on the 31st of July, 1881. Concerning the sewer gang a few questions were asked. It has commonly been reported that Coburn was the one who gave the seven men away. It was not so. The man was another. Finding that their plans were known, the plotters offered to cremate him in an annealing furnace, but he escaped them. On the day when they entered the sewer he ran up to find the Principal Keeper, but could not, and found his waiter instead. Coburn found Maj. Boyle, who took Hallkeeper John S. Brown and Coburn and repaired to the outside entrance to the sewer. Coburn acted as assistant escort in bringing them again within the walls, and for this they swore vengeance upon him. The prisoner who gave them away was never allowed loose inside the prison again. For some time he was kept shut up in a cell, his food being carried to him. For five months he worked as gardener, and the Warden at last secured a pardon for him. Doubtless the gang have often regretted that they did not burn him when they threatened. The only connection which Coburn had with the affair is that stated above. He expected to be pardoned out some time ago, but the efforts of his friends were unavailing. So confident were they of success, however, that a suit of citizen's clothes was sent up for him. They were boxed up yesterday and returned to his brother James in New York.

HUMOR.

"Let us have a nude eel," said the fisherman as he denuded his wriggling prey of its skin.

When a man's money is gone his friends drop off like buttons from a pair of ready-made pants.

A fisherman's occupation ought to be the most profitable because his entire gross receipts are net profits.

Temperance man: The way to resent an invitation to drink so that the insult will never be offered again is to take something that costs 25 cents a glass.—*Boston Post.*

Speaking of one of his works to a critic, a dramatic author said, with the consciousness of modest worth, "It has had many imitators." "Yes," replied the critic, "especially beforehand."

A lady called into a drug-store where they also kept books, and inquired of one of the firm: "Have you 'Grote's Greece?'" "No, mum; but we've got some excellent bear's oil. Wouldn't that do?"

"You do not find any flies in the butter which I put on my table," said a Boston boarding-mistress, proudly. "No," replied a boarder, "it's too strong for them." That boarder was given immediate notice to quit.

Kentucky has produced a mule with eight legs. If the Irish skirmishers want to ship something more terrible than an infernal machine to England let them buy that critter before the United States army secures it as a Gatling gun.

He thought, as he walked down Pall Mall,
That his passion he now would tall Balle;
So he bought a bouquet,
But all he could suet
Was: "Sis, don't them flowers small wall?"
—*New York Independent.*

A man fished a rich old gentleman out of a mill-pond, and refused the offer of 25 cents from the rescued miser. "O that's too much!" exclaimed he, "Tain't worth it." And he handed back 21 cents, saying calmly, as he pocketed four cents: "That's about right."

Gilhooly hired a pony the other day to take a little exercise on. He got all the exercise he wanted; and, as he limped to the edge of the sidewalk to rest himself after taking so much exercise, a kind friend asked him, "What did you come down so quick for?" "What did I come down so quick for? Did you see anything up in the air for me to hold on to?"

A prominent citizen of Austin was being propelled homeward by a faithful colored servant late one night last week, when they suddenly came to a halt. "Whassher matter now?" asked the prominent citizen. "Dar's a man dead drunk on de sidewalk." "Gimme a lamp-post ter hold up, and you dragsh off misherable drunken beasht by his legsh."—*Texas Siftings.*

A man who was too poor to indulge in any luxuries other than children was presented by a loving wife with triplets—three boys—and he sought for some family to adopt them. A gentleman was inclined to take one of them, but his good wife rather objected. They were talking it over before their little 8-year-old daughter, who said: "Why don't you take one of them, ma? or don't they want to break the set?"

Agricultural and Factory Labor.

London Spectator.

The opinion we have often expressed that the dislike to agricultural labor as a hopeless labor is growing throughout the world, and will modify all tenures, receives this week some curious confirmation in an unexpected quarter. A very able and interesting correspondent of the *Times* has been traveling down the Volga, and one main feature of his report is that the Russian peasantry are thronging to the factories, which are rising everywhere, till the villages are deserted. He believes that but for the obrok, the poll-tax which every Russian must pay to his commune, it would be impossible to keep the peasantry on the soil; they like the lively, brisk life of the factory or the city, with its chances, so much better. The original cause of serfdom in Russia was this habit of avoiding agriculture which irritated the boyars beyond measure, and it is still one of the most serious preoccupations of the Russian Ministry. The desire to wander which lingers in Russians is increased by resentment at the climate, which, as the correspondent shows, locks the Volga for six months in the year, till there is serious reason to believe that the northern governments of Russia will be abandoned to the desert. The people silently glide south by scores of thousands every year, till the life of Russia is concentrating in the south—a fact of which politicians may have to take serious note. Russia with Odessa for Capital will not be the Russia of St. Petersburg.

The Diphtheria Plant—Prof. Wood Explains How the Disease Is Propagated.

Philadelphia Times.

Some light was thrown on the origin of diphtheria last night in a lecture before the Academy of Natural Sciences by Prof. Horatio C. Wood, who gave the result of his researches in connection with Dr. Henry F. Formad, involving the important discovery that this fatal and insidious disease is propagated by a microscopic plant or fungi, existing in all human beings, especially in the mouth and throat, but lacking the power of reproduction until given increased vitality by those disordered conditions of the mucous membrane which attend sore throat when caused by cold. The investigations were made at the instance of the National Board of Health, and extended not only to the phenomena attending the ordinary endemic diphtheria existing in Philadelphia, but to the more violent form occurring from time to time in different places. Dr. Formad visited an infected town on Lake Michigan, where one-third of all the children in a marshy district died of the epidemic, and brought back with him specimens of the diphtheric virus, several of the false membranes which are invariably formed in the throat of afflicted persons, and portions of their viscera. In all blood, said the Professor, there are two kinds of corpuscles, the red, or color-giving, and the white. By careful study and experiments, both in human beings and the lower animals, it was found that this infinitesimal plant fastens upon the white corpuscles and multiplies its cells, altering their character until, with the interior destroyed, they burst, and plants, set loose in an irregular mass, separate and go off individually, to continue the destructive work on other corpuscles. Thus increased, they poison the blood, choke the vessels, and are found in myriad numbers in the spleen and bone marrow, where the blood is manufactured. Prof. Wood's investigations show that the false membrane, supposed to invariably indicate the presence of diphtheria, may be caused by ammonia, Spanish fly, or any other irritating influence in the throat, so that its presence is not infallible as indicating the existence of this disease. But in any case the false membrane is built up by this parasitical plant, which grows and multiplies upon its inflamed surroundings, whatever may be the cause. It is when the plants grow strong enough to extend to the blood, either poisoning it themselves or carrying the poison with them, that diphtheria sets in. This little plant is exactly the same as found upon the coated tongue. When Prof. Wood put plants such as are found upon a healthy tongue in sterilized matter they failed to grow. On the contrary, plants from the throat or blood of a person affected with diphtheria multiplied rapidly. The practical result of the investigation pointed out was the possibility that diphtheria, if existing theories hold good, may be prevented by artificial vaccination. In the case of splenic fever caught from animals, which has been proved to originate in a somewhat similar plant, Pasteur has found that the plant, when exposed a sufficient time to the air, by the action of oxygen loses its poisonous character, and when then introduced into the system makes the animal sick, but is no longer fatal. The deduction is that this diphtheric plant, scientifically known as "micrococi," may in time be cultivated so that when inoculated with it the system will be no longer subject to the disease in its fatal form. Concluding the lecture, Prof. Wood was applauded when he said that these discoveries could never have been made but for the aid of vivisection, against which there is a foolish prejudice in the minds of many.

THE COMING RIVER CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 15.—Secretary Windom writes the Executive Committee of the River Convention, to be held here in a few days, that in all likelihood he will not be able to attend the convention, as he had hoped, on account of the pressure of public business. It was expected that Mr. Windom would be chosen President of the convention. Secretary Blaine is expected to be present, or if that is not possible, he will probably send a letter to be read to the convention. The Chairman of the Committee on Commerce writes that ill-health will prevent his attendance, and advises the convention to make its request of Congress for an appropriation general in character for all navigable rivers, and not for the Mississippi River especially, as has been the intention, for the reason that he does not believe Congress will consider a proposition for a special appropriation.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 15.—The International Conference of the Women's Christian Association, which has been in session here several days, adjourned today to meet again at Boston two years hence, the exact day to be fixed by the Boston association. Mrs. C. R. Springer, President of the St. Louis association, was chosen to preside over the next conference. The *Earnest Worker* of Cleveland, *Christian Worker* of Utica, N. Y., and *Faith and Works*, published in Philadelphia, were made official organs of the association, and each local organization was requested to appoint a correspondent for these journals. The ladies visited the Merchants' Exchange in a body at noon, and took great interest in the option dealing, which happened at that time to be particularly lively. This afternoon they visited Jefferson Barracks, fourteen miles below the city, where they were entertained by the resident military officers.

BADLY BURNED.

At about 9 o'clock last night Richard Brown, engineer, and Alexander Miner, fireman, of the propeller Candia, lying in the river east of Kinzie street bridge, were very dangerously burned while cleaning out the boiler of the vessel. Some petroleum which the men were using caught fire, exploded, and burned Miner about the head and Brown upon the body. Both men were taken to the County Hospital upon the recommendation of Dr. L. Marr.

He Found They Had Not.

Cleveland (O.) Herald, Oct. 13.

A *Herald* reporter met Mr. Bookwalter yesterday on the train coming from Cincinnati to Springfield. Mr. Bookwalter asked how the Twentieth District was going, and upon being informed that every Republican would vote, if for no other reason than on account of his love for Garfield, he said in a sneering voice, "Haven't they got over their sympathy for Garfield yet?" The news of 24,000 majority in the Reserve this morning will undoubtedly convince him that they have not.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dr. Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.—Invalids need no longer dread to take that specific for consumption, asthma, and threatening coughs,—Cod-Liver Oil and Lime. As prepared by Dr. Wilbor it is robbed of the nauseating taste, and also embodies a preparation of the phosphate of lime, giving Nature the very article required to aid the healing qualities of the Oil, and to recreate where disease has destroyed. This article also forms a remarkable tonic, and will cause weak and debilitated persons to become strong and robust. It should be kept in every family for instant use on the first appearance of coughs or irritation of the lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

PILES! PILES!! PILES!!! A sure cure for Blind, Bleeding, Itching, and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by Dr. Williams. A single box of DR. WILLIAMS' INDIAN PILE OINTMENT has cured the worst chronic cases of twenty-five years standing. It gives relief in five minutes after using. WILLIAMS' OINTMENT absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching, [illegible] getting warm [illegible] prepared [illegible] nothing [illegible] on receipt [illegible] VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., Chicago.

Arend's Beef, Iron, and Wine, with Cinchona, [illegible] progressive [illegible] invigorates [illegible] improves [illegible] bright eyes [illegible] store, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

Twenty years ago it was modestly claimed that Buck & Rayner's "Mars Cologne" was the first of [illegible] perfumery [illegible] any other [illegible] Maine to Texas.

Call on your druggist for Liebig's Corn [illegible] man Corn Remover, one of the best remedies extant.

BAKING POWDER.

THE CONTRAST!

While other Baking Powders are largely ADULTERATED with Alum and other hurtful drugs,

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

has been kept UNCHANGED in all of its original purity and wholesomeness. The best evidence of ITS SAFETY, HEALTHFULNESS, PURITY, AND EFFECTIVENESS IS THE FACT of its being used to-day, from [illegible] the homes of [illegible] used for the [illegible]

A PURE FRUIT ACID BAKING POWDER.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

Made by STEELE & PRICE,

Manufacturers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Special Flavoring Extracts, etc., Chicago and St. Louis.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y. [illegible] $35, according [illegible] Steerage, [illegible] cattle, sheep, [illegible]

[illegible] Broadway, [illegible] JOHN BLEGEN [illegible]

WISCONSIN REPUBLICANS.

Address to the Republican Voters of the State.

A Strong Appeal—Stand by the Party of Freedom and Equal Rights.

Fanatical Folly of Coercive Teetotalism—Stupidity of Fiat Moonshine.

The Party of Slavery, Secession, and Treason—Bourbon Greed for Office and Partisan Spoils.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 15.—*To the Voters of Wisconsin:* The Republican State Central Committee desires to call the attention of the electors of the State to the importance of the present canvass, and of the election with which it will close.

It is true no sharply defined overshadowing issues now present themselves such as we have had to meet in the past; no questions of such moment as those relating to slavery, to the defense of the Union against rebellion, to the reconstruction of the States, or to the great contest for the National credit and a sound currency. But it is not during the storm, amid waves and clouds, that the ships on the ocean make the greatest progress in their voyages, neither is it during the storm of political contention that the Ship of State may make the greatest progress. As it is in the fair weather when the sea is calm and still that the ships move on their journeys with the greatest speed, safety, and profit, so it is when the waves of political passion and contention are still that the Nation should make the most progress in the development of what is best and noblest in its political and National life. He is an unwise or illogical patriot who makes the very conditions that give him the greatest opportunity to render useful service to his country his excuse for doing nothing. There has never been a time when the future welfare of our country and Government more earnestly demanded united and faithful action on the part of Republicans than it does today.

The State Convention, meeting in the midst of the gloom cast over the land by the death of our beloved and honored President, nominated a ticket composed of well-known and worthy citizens. It adopted a platform embodying the liberal and progressive views of the National Republican party—a platform upon which every citizen can stand who believes in fostering a vigorous National spirit, in maintaining free and honest elections, in encouraging and protecting American industry, in keeping the public credit unimpaired, and in asserting the right of the people, through the legitimate channels of legislation, to secure themselves against undue exactions and abuses on the part of corporations. For this ticket and platform we invite your cordial support.

Against the gentlemen who are nominated on either of the tickets opposed to us as Republicans this committee has nothing to say. Against the principles and theories they represent, it is not necessary to say more than will briefly define our difference from them and appeal to the intelligence, judgment, and honesty of the people as the arbiters of these differences.

The Greenback or Fiat party was the first in the field with a platform and in favor of a visionary theory that has been fully discussed, passed upon, and rejected by the American people—and nowhere more emphatically than in the State of Wisconsin, where, when approved and comended in the most authoritative manner by the Democratic organization, it only drove intelligent voters from that party and led to its overwhelming defeat. The prognostications of evil to result from the triumph of Republican principles during the currency discussion have not been fulfilled, "our enemies themselves being the judges." On the contrary, it is almost universally admitted that the country owes its unprecedented prosperity to the firmness and faithfulness of the Republican party's devotion to sound financial principles and National integrity and honor. Having examined the witnesses, argued the questions involved, submitted them to a jury of the whole American people, *and received the verdict in our favor*, we shall not reopen the case on the currency question.

The Coercive Prohibition party is in the field asking your votes. The Republican party claims to be and is the friend of temperance, sobriety, good morals, and good order.

The Prohibitionists demand that an amendment to the State Constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of spirituous and malt liquors be submitted to the people. That is a question which belongs wholly to the Legislature. If a majority of the people desire the submission of such an amendment, they have the power to elect a Legislature which will execute their will. But there are large numbers of Republicans who do not believe such an amendment is desired by the majority of the people, who consequently think it would involve useless labor and expense, and who, judging by the experience of other States, and taking into consideration the character of our population, firmly believe that prohibitory legislation in this State would accomplish nothing to abate the evils of intemperance, but would remain a dead letter upon the statute book. They are confirmed in this opinion by the fact that but few localities avail themselves of the existing local option law, and that in many instances where it has been tried it has proved nearly a total failure. They hold that legislation, in order to be effective, must conform to the convictions of a large majority of the people, and they know that even if a majority of the voters of the State favored prohibition, there are extensive districts where a great majority of the inhabitants would regard it as an outrage upon their personal liberties.

Hence the Republican party in this State has from the beginning steadily refused to make coercive prohibition an article of its political faith. It has left its members free to entertain their own convictions on this subject. The last State Convention took no new departure, but adhered to the established policy of the party. The evils of intemperance are no greater now than they have been at any time since the party was organized in 1854, the necessity for prohibition is no more urgent. On the contrary, it is believed that, in the last twenty years, through the efforts in part of the temperance organizations employing only *moral agencies*, and in part through the general social progress made, there has been a marked improvement in the habits of the people in respect to the immoderate use of intoxicating drinks. Hence there was no reason why the last State Convention should abandon the policy hitherto pursued on this subject, and practically convert the Republican party in Wisconsin, established for the promotion of great National interests, into a local prohibitory liquor law organization.

It will doubtless be urged that the Republican Convention was not asked expressly to approve prohibition; that it was asked to do was to affirm that it is the duty of the Legislature to propose a prohibitory amendment. The difference between direct approval and the course proposed is merely the difference between frank, manly and straightforward conduct and a cowardly attempt to reach the same end by shuffling and evasion. No Legislature would be justified in proposing an amendment which in its own opinion would be injudicious and mischievous if adopted. When it submits an amendment, by that very act it recommends its adoption.

The Democratic party is also in the field with a ticket—or part of one. Its platform and its ticket as presented are additional evidences of the old fact that it has no principles of its own which it is willing to avow, though its stealthy purpose is easy to detect. It wants *office and power at any sacrifice of independence, consistency or manhood.* And the real issue is still between these two great parties—the Republican and Democratic. One or the other of these parties, we know, must control the Government of this Nation. Which of them can we best afford to trust? To which of them can we best afford to give our support? These are the questions for every voter to ask himself, and answer and act according to the light of reason, sense, and prudence. The great orator of the American Revolution said: "There is no way of judging the future but by the past; and, judging by the past," he asked, "what had there been in the conduct of the British Ministry and Parliament to justify the hopes of better treatment of the colonies with which gentlemen had been pleased to solace themselves and the country?" And so we say it is true—there is yet no way of judging the future but by the past; and, judging by the past, what has there been in the conduct of the Democratic party for the last fifty years to justify the hope that its return to power would be anything but a disaster to all the best and highest interests of our Government and country? It was the friend of slavery and oppression; it was the friend of treason and secession; it was the friend of inflation and repudiation. What would our country be today if the Democratic party's position on either of these great issues had been indorsed by the American people? We would have slavery, a divided Union, and a repudiated debt, with all their dangers, disasters, and disgraces. Can the judgment and sense of justice, patriotism, and honor that sanctioned and advocated these things in the past be trusted in the future? The policies most earnestly advocated by the Democratic party and with which its name is identified are already the shame and disgrace of American history. On the other hand, the whole record of the Republican party is the glory of our history. And the great contest that shall fix the destiny of the Republic for weal or woe is still waged between these two great parties—the representatives of liberty, union, and progress on the one hand, and slavery, secession, and repudiation on the other; and not till all the fruits of the long contest have been secured, and free schools and a free ballot are as well protected South as North can we as Republicans afford to lose sight of the cause for which so much blood was shed and so much treasure expended. The Solid South is beginning to break under the discouragement of repeated defeat. Let the Republican North show perseverance and fortitude—no yielding, no trifling—and this relic of the bloody past, the last foe of universal liberty in the Republic, will soon pass away. Then, but not till then, it will be time to forget the past. Meanwhile the Republicans should keep their organization intact. While remembering the past, they will not disregard the present or the future. The party will continue, as it has done, to keep step with the march of progress. It has not and will not fail to meet promptly all great political questions as they arise, and to array itself upon the side of equal rights and exact justice to all. In the hope and assurance that our lines will not be weakened, nor our ranks decimated by desertions under whatever banner or pretext, until this final consummation is accomplished, the Republican committee makes this appeal to the Republicans of the State, once more to rally in the cause of their country and their duty.

EDWARD SANDERSON, Chairman.

T. D. WEEKS,
E. S. MCBRIDE,
W. H. BENNETT,
FRED C. WINKLER,
J. H. MEAD,
T. S. ALLEN,
GEORGE B. SHAW,
LUTHER B. NOYES,
H. PALMER,
W. D. HOARD,
G. W. PARKER,
W. J. LA COUNT,
GEORGE JESS,
L. B. SALE,
F. A. HUSHER,
J. K. PARRISH.

DRINKING IN ENGLAND,

And Especially by Women—Some Comments by Mr. Nasby upon a Communication to the Chicago Tribune.

D. R. Locke in Toledo Blade.

PARIS, France, Oct. 1.—There is in Chicago, or somewhere near that city, a man whose name is C. W. Smith, who went and wrote to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE the following:

I notice in your issue of yesterday a letter entitled "Lush: Liquoring-Up as It Is Done in London; Mr. Nasby's Observations as to English Drinking Customs."

Mr. Nasby has been in London about fifteen days, and I must say that he has seen more and learned more in those fifteen days than I did during the fifteen years I resided in London; and, as an Englishman, I do not like to see such a slur cast upon my countrywomen in public print without entering a protest against it. My wife was born in London, and lived there for forty years, and I should resent it as a gross insult for any person to say that she went into a public house and drank with any one she might meet there, which Mr. Nasby says is the general custom. My daughters were born there. One of them still lives there, respectably married, her husband being solicitor in Gray's Inn, and I do not think he will feel very highly flattered at the remark that an Englishwoman, be she virtuous or a prostitute, *can drink with any man alive.* In regard to the barmaid question, the only truth in the article is that they dress well and must be pretty. So far as their being able to outdo any cabman in chaff and slang is concerned, it is an outrageous slander, and in regard to their extracting drinks for themselves, and getting into a highly satisfactory state of drunkenness by 11 o'clock at night, it is one of the most shameful falsehoods that was ever uttered; and had I a female relative behind the bar in London I would make it highly interesting, if not highly satisfactory, to Mr. Nasby in an action for slander. There is one thing in regard to barmaids about which I wish to be understood, and that is this: During my fifteen years' residence in London my business took me to all parts of London—east, west, north, and south—and I was never in less than six saloons (or, as they are called, public houses) in a day, and I never saw a barmaid take a drink in my life; and, in fact, I know that if they want to take a drink they have to go outside the bar and into the house to take it. I have often heard them asked to take a drink, and in every case have heard them refuse. Another thing: there is no person allowed to insult one of the barmaids, for the first man there would knock down the party attempting it.

I must say that, if Mr. Smith had read my statements as to drinking in London, and had the slightest comprehension of plain English, such as is common in every-day use, he would perceive that *I* did not say that every English woman would go into a public-house and drink with any one she might meet there, for that would not be true. Were one not an acquaintance to ask an English woman to drink she would resent it as an insult, as she should. When I said "an English woman can drink with any man alive," I had reference solely to the quantity they are capable of consuming.

But that respectable English women go into public-houses and drink beer, porter, or stout as they call it, and brandy, is as true as the Gospels.

Did Mr. Smith ever stand at the lunch-counter at the Charing Cross, or Victoria, or Euston, or any of the stations of the railroads leading out of London? Did he never see respectable matrons and young girls stand up at those bars and drink malt and spirituous liquors? If not Mr. Smith must be blind. I have seen it thousands of times, and he can see it any time he chooses to stand about any of those places.

While a resident of London did Mr. Smith ever improve his mind by going to the Derby, or, for that matter, out of town on any general holiday? If so, did he not observe that every vehicle, from the gorgeous equipage of the nobility to the humblest costermonger's cart, contained a lunch, and that a very important feature in that lunch was liquor, malt, vinous, and spirituous, according to the taste or means of the party? And did he not observe that the women, ladies or commoners, could put away as much of these liquids as their husbands or brothers?

And did he not notice that the public-houses were filled with men, women, and children, and that the women and children took their share just as easy as the men? I have seen all this myself, in a much less time than fifteen years. It can be seen in as many minutes.

Did he ever stand a half hour in front of a public-house on Sunday just before 1 o'clock? And did he not see long processions of women and children of the poor, and the servants of the better classes, carrying all sorts of vessels, waiting the opening, to get their supply? I have.

Does Mr. Smith not know that the British public consumed 31,200,000 barrels of malt liquors last year, which is about a barrel, or, in round numbers, almost a gallon a week for every man, woman, and child in the Kingdom?

The United Kingdom made itself and retained for its own consumption, last year, 28,799,058 gallons of spirits, in addition to this monstrous total of beer. This gives almost a gallon for every man, woman, and child. This, Mr. Smith will understand, is only the liquor on which duty was paid, and does not include the vast quantity of illicit distillation which escapes the statistics and can only be guessed at.

But this does not end the doleful list of facts. England is an industrious maker of liquors, but she also consumes an enormous quantity that are imported. She brings rum from the West Indies, brandies from France, and wine from every country that produces it. The highwines of America are very largely imported, and go into the manufacture of fictitious liquors, which, while they do not swell the sum total of the frightful home-manufacture, still scorch the bowels and blast the soul of the Briton, who never can be a slave to anything but his rulers and rum.

Now let Mr. Smith take his pencil and figure. He will admit that there are babies who count in the census as much as the reddest nose of the lot, who are too young to drink spirits or even beer; there are sick people who cannot consume liquors; and there are those in the foreign service who count in the census, but who poison themselves abroad. Add to these the professed temperance people, who are total abstainers, and the moiety who drink very little, and how does the account stand with the remaining classes? Doesn't it leave two or three gallons a week per head of beer, and a proportionate quantity of spirits? Doesn't the statistics show that England, male and female, takes its tods with great regularity and wonderful perseverance? It strikes me so.

Was Mr. Smith ever in Birmingham? Birmingham isn't London, but it is an English city, and practices, I suppose, English customs. Did he never sit in a theatre just behind a family party, and see the father thereof take out a bottle of brandy, hand it politely to his wife, and then to her sister (both of whom drank from a glass which he had brought with him), and then take a prolonged pull himself? No? Well, I have. It may be all right and proper; but I never saw such a thing in America, nor France, nor Germany. Did Mr. Smith ever see it in Chicago?

Was he ever in Manchester, another English city? Did he never see four entirely respectable women, matrons who had been out shopping, come into the better room of a public, and, sitting down to rest or refresh themselves, take, one sherry, one brandy, and the other two ale, over which they gossiped affectionately?

I have, and I haven't lived in England fifteen years either. And, mind you, the sherry of England that is sold at these houses is not the smooth and comparatively innocent wine of the South; it is a very vile compound, fortified with spirits, a system-searching, brain-inflaming, tissue-melting, blood-corrupting fluid, that is only worse than their beer, and I can't say more than that. And the ale is not the mild and soothing lager-beer of the Germans; but it is a liquid both heavy and fiery, which, while it hasn't as much murder in it as British brandy, answers every purpose of that hell-broth.

From Mr. Smith's reference to barmaids I should say that he lived altogether too correct a life while in London to know anything about them. It was a part of my business in that damp and unpleasant city to know all about them, as about other things, and I did investigate. I can tell him of entirely respectable places, patronized by good people, where, if a barmaid ever went to bed sober, it was in the very infancy of her career. I have not only heard them asked to take drinks, but I have heard them ask casual visitors to invite them, and I certainly never heard one of them refuse. They would not do so, because they wanted it; and, if they did not desire it themselves, their proprietors would not permit them to refuse. Could Mr. Smith's communication reach a London public, it would be counted a most amusing bit of reading. No one would laugh at it more heartily than the barmaids themselves.

I do not say that the maids at such hotels as the Grand, or any first-class house, would drink with their customers, or do the things I have set down to the account of the sisterhood, but I am writing of the regular public-houses, whose sole business is selling the worst intoxicating liquors in the world and the most indigestible lunches. I reaffirm all that I said in my previous letter, and, for Mr. Smith's comfort, add that, out of respect for my readers, I did not say the half that could have been truthfully said. There is no country that I have visited whose people, male and female, drink so universally, or who consume such enormous quantities of strong liquors, as England, and I will not except the Southwestern States of America. Certainly there is no country that pours down such vile liquors, and nowhere is it thought so little of.

How it can be endured passes my comprehension. Possibly the climate permits it, and possibly the English man and woman are especially adapted by nature to its consumption. And really I have not the heart to blame a Londoner for trying to get out of himself. The climate is so depressing, the city is so cheerless, and the life there is so gloomy, that to rush to stimulants is the most natural thing in the world. I have observed that they do not drink more than other people when they emigrate to America.

YANKEE MIDDIES.

A Breeze from the United States Naval Academy—Something About Examinations, Plebes, Slang Phrases, and Discipline.

Written for The Chicago Tribune.

In the quaint and historical old town of Annapolis, on the south bank of the Severn River, is located the United States Naval Academy, which is recognized as the best and most thorough naval training school in the world. The Blakes, Nelsons, Paul Jones', Decaturs, and Farraguts of the future American navy are all lying hid today in the forms of the rosy-cheeked lads at Annapolis, and when they come to defend the flag and vindicate the majesty of the Government they will conquer as they used to do.

This famous institution was founded in 1845 by Secretary-of-the-Navy Bancroft during the Administration of President Polk. We will not plunge into a list of dry statistics with which most readers are familiar, but tender at once an introduction to the middies—"the sweet little cherubs that sit up aloft."

When you have "boned" (studied) hard for a year preparatory for your approaching examination as to your qualifications to become a cadet-midshipman in Uncle Sam's academy, and it has called forth your every effort to secure an appointment giving you the privilege of passing through that ordeal, you may be pardoned in presuming that one half the battle has been fought, when really it is only the picket-firing—an alarm of what is yet to come. There seems to be no end of trouble before you become a cadet, for at that moment when your courage has been screwed to the sticking point, when a certain feeling of independence manifests itself, and you have visions of the side of a flagship manned to receive you on the quarter-deck—Congress having appreciated your merits and commissioned you a Commander—a remarkable change comes o'er the spirit of your dreams as the fact is realized that you are a very "green" article of "raw material," and most completely at the mercy of the would-be bright stars in the future naval firmament. You are compelled to add a "sir" after every utterance you make, and a failure in that direction will give you the name of being "gally"—a term synonymous with cheeky. To be known as a "gally" man is to have no rest, and hope dies out with many a moan. The middies feel their superiority over the "plebes so green," and if a fellow will recognize the justice of it he will be certain to receive only the most courteous treatment from them. The "mids," having "fought the good fight," are to be excused for the antipathy which they will manifest for a newcomer possessed with an unlimited amount of cheek. Just previous to your examination you go to the hotel, and there in the solitude of your room endeavor to crowd a month's study into a couple of hours. You suddenly grow vigilant as murmurings and stifled whispers make their way over your door through the transom; a moment later and a band of fun-loving "mids" rush unceremoniously into the room and the signal has been given for the important proceedings to commence. You are instructed how to say the alphabet, adding a "sir" after each letter. The order is given for you to chant in dulcet tones of voice the old familiar—"Mary Had a Little Lamb," and then you tune up for a rendition of "Home, Sweet Home." Then perhaps you will be requested to execute the "grand salaam," a veritable animal contortion which requires the placing of your thumbs behind your ears and bowing in the most obsequious manner, at the same time moving hands backwards and forwards. If the weather be warm and you get heated some thoughtful "mid" will permit you to stand on your head and have cool water poured down your pants-leg. If your muscles are not well developed, it will be suggested that you climb the wardrobe or wrestle with several chairs. Should you appear languid the medicine-man of the band will prescribe a sheet and into it you will be hurled, and then made to swing like a clock pendulum, but not quite so steady. Mark you, reader, that all this is done in the most solemn and impressive manner, that not a smile or frown appears on the faces of the "mids," and one might almost imagine that a Deacons' meeting was being held if some very familiar motion and sound was not to be observed now and then to dispel the illusion. The candidate is generally so amused that he will laugh convulsively, and in that event the middies will become graver still. Years ago, although positively forbidden, "hazing" was as regular at the academy as the examinations. Of late it has fallen off in a great measure, but still there is more or less "running" indulged in by the irrepressible cadets. They seem to be at a loss how to rate a fellow in the Bradstreet of the academy until he has displayed his mettle and disposition at these "private matinées." Be that as it may, a "pleb" soon learns his rank.

To call one of your classmates a boy is a most heinous mistake. The only "boys" at the academy are the waiters, and two of the dusky Darwinians used to be called Venus and Cupid. Classmates call each other "fellows," and it is the only name used. If you fail in your studies it is called a "bust." When a cadet wishes anything to cease he sings out "knock off." A misdemeanor is termed "skylarking," and to study hard is to "bore," while those cadets who may be tender-hearted towards the other sex are dubbed "spoons." "Bootlicking" consists in toadying to the officers, and is looked upon with supreme contempt. The discipline is very rigid at the academy. The drum sounds "reveille" at 6 a. m. and in half an hour you must dress yourself, make your beds and sweep your room. At 6:45 breakfast is served; at 8 a. m studies begin and continue till 12:45. Then dinner is ready, a dinner of two courses—soup, followed by meat and vegetables. Afternoon studies are from 2 to 4 o'clock, and then comes an hour's drill. From then till supper time the time is your own. Evening studies are from 7:30 to 9:30, and at 10 o'clock "taps" are given for every light to be out.

Could the walls but tell their story, the narrative of the occasional occurrences from "taps" to "reveille" might prove rather interesting—particularly to the officers and upper-classmen who make inspections day and night to see that everything is carried out.

S. C. G. JR.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

Drainage of the Presidential Mansion.

New York Sanitary Engineer, Oct. 15.

We are indebted to Col. A. S. Rockwell, United States army, for the opportunity of laying before our readers Col. Waring's report on the condition of the plumbing and drainage of the Executive Mansion at Washington. In permitting us to make this report public, Col. Rockwell desires that it be understood that this is simply a preliminary report intended to point out the most glaring defects, and to suggest such changes as could be made without involving an entire reconstruction of the work. As Col. Waring's examination was made shortly before President Garfield's removal to Long Branch, it was necessarily not as thorough as the later and final one will be.

The report is clear and concise, and reveals a condition of things far from creditable or satisfactory, so far as the arrangement of pipes, location of fixtures, and means of ventilation are concerned. Yet it is no worse than was the condition of Marlborough House and other prominent public buildings examined in England.

There is no doubt that Col. Rockwell and his predecessor, Col. Casey, were well aware that the drainage arrangements of the White House were far behind the requirements of the best practice and the demands of sanitary science, nor can reflection be made on the plumbers who of late years have been employed to do the jobbing and slight alterations under their direction. The blame rests with Congress, who by their niggardly appropriations have made it impossible to correct the blunders that for several years have been apparent to those who have been familiar with the White House, but who could not secure the necessary funds to defray the expense of remedying them. It would seem that it required some great calamity to draw public attention to the White House, and to suggest to many minds that Mrs. Garfield's illness and the President's lingering sufferings might be due, to some extent, to defects in the building. It was, therefore, a fortunate and wise act on the part of Col. Rockwell to employ outside professional talent to bring before Congress an account of matters with which the authorities were doubtless familiar, but which, had they reported them, would have been ignored by the Congressman who strives to save at the spigot and waste at the bung. It now seems, however, that public opinion will insist on voting the money to make our Executive Mansion at least reasonably safe to live in, the withholding of which seems to be the only reason for the existence of the antiquated and defective system of drainage there prevailing. Until it is pulled out and entirely reconstructed the White House will be behind our better class of New York tenement houses in this important particular. The temporary changes suggested by Col. Waring are necessary and proper, and we are glad to hear that they are being made. We trust that Congress will at once make the necessary appropriations to have the work reconstructed in the best manner that present knowledge makes possible.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate
for nervous debility, enfeebled digestion, etc. Pamphlet free. Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

MARINE NEWS.

The Perils of Lake Michigan as Exemplified Last Week.

Sturgeon Bay Canal an Improvement of Great Importance.

Around the Lakes—Sand Beach Harbor—Dock and Other Notes—Arrivals and Departures.

HOME GATHERINGS.

THE PERILS OF LAKE MICHIGAN.

The Milwaukee *Republican* of Saturday has the following regarding a schooner, supposed to be either the O. Shaw or Caledonia, the wreckage of which came ashore at Racine Friday: "The schooner Elva, Capt. John Thompson, arrived in port about 7 o'clock last evening, with a cargo of staves from Holland, Mich. Capt. Thompson reports that about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when about fifteen miles east-southeast of this port, while standing on the cabin of the Elva, his eyes caught sight of an object in the water a short distance from him that looked like the spar of a vessel with part of the rigging hanging to it. He quickly called his mate, and by the time he arrived they were within 100 feet of the wreckage. He plainly saw, while passing the tangled mass, a large spar, which appeared to be taken off quite close to the deck, with a sail set on it, and also saw the rigging tangled on the spar. The Elva was making good time when she passed the wreck, as she was before the wind, but Capt. Thompson thought he could see the stern and guide work of the wrecked craft rise and fall with the waves. The course of the Elva was changed to due west. Three miles from where the Captain first saw the tangled mass he passed deck planks and other pieces of a vessel. He was of the opinion that he saw another spar a considerable distance away on the water. He passed a hatch-combing which was painted lead color. The numerous deck planks which were passed seemed to be old ones. The Captain stated that the vessel was either run into by some other vessel or else she capsized. He was also of the opinion that the blow was not severe enough to dismast her or to break her up in such a short time, unless she was a very old craft. He could see no small boat in the vicinity of the wreck, and thought that the crew of the ill-fated vessel had found a watery grave, unless they had been picked up by some passing vessel, as there was a big sea running at the time. Capt. Thompson also reported that he passed a fisherman's buoy about five miles east of where he first saw the wreckage; and after changing his course due west from the wreckage and two hours' sailing he was abreast of the county line between Milwaukee and Racine." Our correspondent in Milwaukee related in his dispatch published in yesterday's TRIBUNE how several inhuman men, misnamed tug Captains, allowed the unfortunate vessel to go to her doom without the least attempt to save her. This vessel should not be confounded with the one that Capt. Birch, of the schooner Morning Light, saw capsized, and of which as yet no intelligence as to what vessel it was has been received.

THE STURGEON BAY CANAL.

Indeed, the Sturgeon Bay & Lake Michigan ship canal is getting to be an improvement of broader importance than is generally supposed. From the 10th of last April to the 1st of the present month 1,207 sail vessels and 858 steamers and tugs of larger dimensions towing barges (making a total of 2,067 craft), have passed through the canal. This does not include the tugs and small craft of the bay that so frequently utilize the canal.

SAND BEACH HARBOR.

Captains of steamers running along the Lake Huron shore complain about the way in which the breakwater at Sand Beach harbor of refuge is monopolized by tows during a southeast wind. A long tow of barges come in for shelter, and without shortening their tow lines, tie up along the breakwater, occupying nearly its entire length. Although there is a large space between each barge, a steamer cannot come in without danger of breaking her wheel on the tow-line.

DOCK AND OTHER NOTES.

The schooner Bolivia, Capt. Ben Chambers, is still in port.

The big steamer John B. Lyon left for Buffalo yesterday afternoon.

The steamer Faxon came into port yesterday, her first appearance this season.

The name of the steam-barge William Crippen has been changed to Maggie Marshall.

Sailors' wages have been advanced to $2 on Lake Ontario and $2.25 through the canal.

Capt. Lucas, of the schooner Young America, is to retire from sailing owing to ill-health.

The big tug Brockway left with one of her immense flatboats for Ludington yesterday.

The light at Dunlap's Reef, Sturgeon Bay, will be lit up for the first time next Saturday evening.

The scow Hero was seized at Port Huron by Deputy-Marshal D. D. Mathews for a $10 supply bill. It is quite probable that she will be sold.

Capt. N. S. Whipple, of Detroit, is now owner of the schooner Maize, which formerly belonged to Casey & Carrington, of Toledo. The consideration is $10,000 cash.

The Lake Superior Fish Company, of Prince Arthur's Landing, have purchased the hull of the steamer City of Winnipeg, which burned at Duluth recently, for $2,000.

The barge Iron Chief, which has been towed since last spring by the steam-barge Iron Duke, is to receive machinery of her own. Her engine will be similar to that of the Iron Duke.

Much fun was occasioned in marine circles yesterday at the sight of the Captain of a certain fast steamer standing on the pilot-house under a dainty-looking umbrella. This is the first case of the kind on record.

The tug D. D. Porter lost her barges, the M. C. Cameron and Craig, on Lake Ontario during a recent blow, and was compelled to put into Toronto. The barges reached Port Dalhousie after much delay, and minus nearly all their canvas and the Craig her mainmast.

The schooner J. F. Joy, Capt. Christie, after making six trips for lumber from Pequaming, in tow of the steam-barge Huron City, will now go into the Saginaw trade. She will be towed by the steam-barge Empire, which also tows the barge S. D. Hungerford. The Huron City and schooner Sam Flint will continue on the Lake Superior route.

A singular mishap occurred to the tug F. C. Maxon, of Milwaukee, while towing the large schooner Negaunee out Friday morning. The Maxon had proceeded with her tow to about abreast of the sunken barge Scott, when the fireman of the Maxon found that he could not open the furnace door, and the steam soon commenced to lower. The tug was unable to proceed with her tow on account of the big sea and low steam, and the vessel was obliged to drop her anchor. The Maxon returned to port, and the furnace door, after a great deal of difficulty, was pried open. It was found on opening the door that the lining had become so hot that it expanded in such a manner as to keep the door shut tight.

AROUND THE LAKES.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 16.—The schooner Surprise arrived here today in a damaged condition, having been struck by lightning early yesterday morning off Kewaunee. The lightning struck the main topmast, breaking it off above the eyes of the rigging. A portion of the electric fluid then passed down the topgallant stay, splintering the foremast head so badly as to ruin the spar and completely doubling up a square eye-bolt plate of iron. Another portion of the fluid descended the back stay, singeing one of the legs of the mate, Christ Hanson (who was standing near), below the knee, besides frightening him out of his senses. The splinters of the foremast head fairly riddled the foregaff topsail. The affair occasioned a general panic among the crew of the Surprise.

A SICK CAPTAIN.

The steam-barge Kershaw arrived in charge of the Mate, Capt. Robert Ballentine being confined to his home in Detroit by illness.

NO CLEW.

There is as yet no clew to the identity of the vessel or vessels that waterlogged and broke up outside during the late gale. The description of the craft seen to capsize by the Morning Light answers to that of the scow-schooner John Bean Jr.

SPRUNG A LEAK.

The schooner Richard Winslow, which sprung a leak and lost some canvas while working up the Straits, arrived here today.

LOST A RAFT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., Oct. 16.—The tug Leviathan lost a large raft of logs yesterday in Green Bay, about three miles outside of the bay. The logs were being taken from Peshtigo to Two Rivers. The tug is lying in this port now, and is waiting for orders from Milwaukee.

THE CANAL.

There is no foundation for the statement that work on the canal has been impeded by the late storm. The canal has not been filled up with sand. On the contrary, work is progressing at a satisfactory rate.

RAN ON A REEF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAND BEACH, Mich., Oct. 16.—The steam-barge Ontonagon ran on the reef at Point au Barques last night during a heavy gale. She was obliged to let go of four barges which she had in tow, and they were picked up by the tug Balize and towed to the Ontonagon, and arrived here this evening. Her smoke stack is lying on her deck, caused by the jar of striking on the reef. She is not damaged much otherwise. The wind is blowing hard from the northwest.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Corona, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop Maggie Marshall, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Albert Soper, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop C. Hickox, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop F. S. Faxton, Clayton, light.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop M. Groh, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Maine, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Swallow, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Challenge, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Amoskeag, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Moses Gage, Traverse City, lumber.
Prop Enterprise, Milwaukee, light.
Schr Coral, Wilbur Lake, lumber.
Schr Rising Star, Cheboygan, lumber.
Scor Peoria, Sturgeon Bay, posts.
Schr J. G. Masten, Point St. Ignace, posts.
Schr Ethan Allen, Menominee, lumber.
Schr R. P. Mason, Manitou Island, lumber.
Schr Jennie Mullin, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Lookout, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Higgie & Jones, Cheboygan, bark.
Schr North Star, Green Bay, barley.
Schr Denis Beers, Green Bay, —.
Schr Schuylkill, Buffalo, coal.
Schr S. B. Pomeroy, Ashtabula, coal.
Schr C. C. Trowbridge, Grummond's Island, ties.
Schr Sardinia, Green Bay, posts.
Schr Adventure, Grindstone City, grindstones.
Schr City of Sheboygan, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr White Oak, Manistee, lumber.
Prop R. C. Brittain, Saugatuck, sundries.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Stmr Corona, Milwaukee, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Colorado, Buffalo, 52,000 bu corn.
Prop Lycoming, Erie, 50,000 bu corn.
Prop Wissahickon, Buffalo, 50,000 bu corn.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Schr M. E. Cook, Hamlin, sundries.
Schr C. F. Hamlin, Grand Haven, sundries.
Schr A. M. Beers, Little Bay de Noque, sundries.
Schr C. J. Wells, Buffalo, 38,000 bu corn.
Schr D. G. Fort, Ogdensburg, 23,500 bu corn.
Schr J. B. Lyon, Buffalo, 75,000 bu corn.
Schr Cuba, Buffalo, 58,000 bu corn.
Schr Maria Martin, Buffalo, 37,500 bu corn.
Schr J. R. Noyes, Ogdensburg, 19,000 bu corn.
Schr City of Sheboygan, Escanaba, light.
Schr Lena Grant, Muskegon, light.

OTHER LAKE PORTS.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 16—9:30 p. m.—Passed up—Propellers Buffalo, Brunswick, City of Rome, James Davidson, East Saginaw and barges, R. Prindiville and barges, Ira Chaffee and barges, Philadelphia and consort, Mary Pringle and barges; schooners Francis Palms, Groton, Constitution, Jane McLeod, Swallow, Conselo; tug A. A. Sumner and barges; steamer Saginaw.

Down—Propellers City of Mount Clemens, Montana, James Fisk Jr., Arabia, J. S. Ruby, James Dunbar, Ontonagon, Bay City and barges, Arxes and barges, R. Stewart with barges and schooner C. Reed, B. Hall with schooner Alva Bradley; schooners Angus Smith, Gladstone, Thomas Gawn, C. H. Burton, D. J. Austin, Annie, M. Peterson, and Donaldson; steamer Pearl.

Wind east, light.

Weather cloudy. Light rains.

The wrecking schooner H. W. Johnson arrived back this morning from Lake Huron, having lost her foresail in a heavy squall from the northwest last night. The propeller Ontonagon struck on a reef above Port Hope last night while bound down, grazing her bottom to some extent. The Aliza will tow her barges through.

CHEBOYGAN, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Oct. 16.—Cleared, schooner Parana City, Chicago; Lottie Cooper, Midland Rover, and Experiment, propeller Northern Queen and Fountain City.

Arrived, propeller Vanraalte and the railroad ferry Algomah and barge.

Wind southwest, gale, cloudy.

SAND BEACH, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAND BEACH, Mich., Oct. 16.—The following were in the harbor last night: The steamers Ward and Nashua, steam-barges Porter, Chamberlain and tow, Lowell and tow, tug Martin and tow, steam-barge Minneapolis, tugs John Martin and Wilcox, schooners L. L. Lamb, Nemesis, and Jane Mason.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 16.—Arrived—Steam-barge Minneapolis, from Escanaba; steam-barge C. J. Kershaw, from Buffalo; and schooners Richard Winslow and Emma C. Hutchinson, from Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 16.—Cleared—Propellers Waverly and Nebraska, merchandise, Chicago.

ERIE, PA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 16.—Cleared—Propeller Worthington, light, Ashtabula.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Mrs. Babbitt Vouched for by Mrs. Swisshelm.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Yesterday I returned from my summer sojourn in the old Pennsylvania home, and was met by the news that Mrs. Babbitt has been publicly charged with embezzling a girl and money intrusted to her care. I have not seen the publications, but beg leave to say that from an intimate knowledge of Mrs. Babbitt, lasting for twenty-five years, I am quite certain that whatever wrong she has done has been to herself and her own family. Her enthusiasm on the subject of rescuing girls from danger and placing them in respectable homes amounts to fanaticism, but of fraud or falsehood she is incapable. Elizabeth Holt Babbitt is the most truthful person I have ever known. Her desire to tell the exact truth and to make it understood often makes her tedious. I regard her as a veritable *Jeannie Deans.* Scott's famous heroine was no more incorruptible than this Chicago woman who now stands charged with a felony. Whether or not she can make her innocence appear, she is innocent of anything but undue zeal to serve the Master and rescue a child from real or supposed danger.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

The Mississippi River Improvement Convention.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—On the 26th of the present month it is proposed to hold a grand convention of statesmen and engineers at St. Louis in order to more vigorously make known to the General Government and the people of this country the importance of the Mississippi and rivers in general being improved for the benefit of navigation, commerce, etc. If this is all the convention is going to accomplish its delegates might as well stay at home, for the importance of that fact is proved by all and disputed by none; but, on the contrary, if the convention would consider solely and instruct the Government how one part of a river or system of rivers could be improved without injuring the navigation and flow at other parts by causing overflows, shoaling, etc., undoubtedly very much good would result from the meeting.

Mere calling on the Government to appropriate money for river improvements, without having any common-sense plan to spend it on, would most decidedly indicate that it is for "improvement" of the Treasury that the convention meets.

As some engineers who are very celebrated in the public estimation (and the public is always blind on what does not personally concern it) are going to address this convention and frame resolutions, I would remind them and the convention generally that it is nearly a year since I offered through your journal and many others besides in different parts of the county a prize of $50 or a gold medal properly inscribed to any engineer, statesman, or other person in the country who would scientifically answer the question—viz.: "Why do rivers running through an alluvial or sandy soil take a crooked, curved, and indirect line to the sea instead of a straight course, which should be the line of the least resistance?" Though many answers were sent direct to me, and many more published in the various journals, none were satisfactory or seemed to comprehend the subject; therefore the prize still awaits a claimant who I am anxious to find; and to assure all that there is no shenanagan on my part in making this offer, and that it is perfectly bona fide, I will further state that any person sending an answer which does not meet the question, and still persists his answer is correct, I will either give him the prize or make him a wager even as high as $5,000 that his answer is wrong. In other words, I must and will do one or the other.

With the emphatic statement that no engineer or statesman can even talk intelligently on this subject, let alone plan works, without fully understanding the answer to this query, and reminding the St. Louis Convention that for four years I have publicly lectured and written in all parts of the country that the Government works now being prosecuted at the mouth of the Mississippi (sill-dams and jetties) would cause the Mississippi to seek an outlet through the Atchafalaya River as the next most natural and convenient mouth, and, if the Government stopped that up, it would still abandon its present mouth and seek another; and, further, that the damming up of the mouth of the Mississippi River was meretriciously effecting the channels and flow of every river draining into the Mississippi, besides the entire length of channels through that river itself, I will close by saying it is now generally recognized that the channel through the South Pass is only kept open at enormous cost, rapidly increasing to the impossible; that the Mississippi and Red Rivers send enormous quantities of their waters through the Atchafalaya to the Gulf, and that the Red River bar where it enters the Mississippi is building up so fast that only ten days ago three loaded steamers returned to New Orleans unable to pass it.

Query No. 2: Does not our peculiar mode of river and harbor engineering increase, if not produce, these disastrous conditions of our rivers and harbors?

Most respectfully,
HENRY F. KNAPP, C. E.,
No. 135 Pearl street, New York.

Shakspeare's Forest of Ardennes.

Myth, history, and legend—above all, so far as Englishmen are concerned, the genius and the fancy of Shakspeare, have associated the Ardennes with much that is romantic. In the days when the Romans had made themselves masters of Gaul, the districts that still bear the name were almost unbroken forest, the refuge of scattered tribes who had fallen before the Roman arms. Later, in the time of Charlemagne, the descendants of those refugees had made clearings in the woodlands; their chiefs had built strongholds, round which rude villages were clustered, and even here and there they had reclaimed patches from the wilderness. But it was still a favorit retreat for lawless or desperate men; nor did the pious missionaries, who had carried Christianity among the heathen, do much on the whole to promote public security. On the contrary, church or religious community or hermit's cell became a sanctuary, where the criminal flying from justice sought refuge at the horns of the altar. In the middle ages the inhabitants, always fond of fighting, had still preserved their savage independence, and, as in all debatable lands lying between hostile States, they held their own through the animosities of their neighbors. In later times, and notably in the wars that followed the French Revolution, the forest defiles through which northern invasions were directed upon France became the scene of famous and sanguinary battles; and finally it was in the French Department of the Ardennes, and on the banks of the Meuse between Mézières and Stenay, that the last desperate cast of the Second Empire culminated in the disasater of Sedan. So it will be seen that, setting its natural picturesqueness aside, there is much to interest the tourist within the limits of the Ardennes. These limits are more extensive than is generally believed. They embrace the French department of the name and Belgian Luxemburg, parts of the Belgian provinces of Namur and Liége, with the greater portion of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, and extend, besides over the Prussian borders on the side of Aix la Chapelle. But the beauties and wonders of the district are chiefly comprised between the French Meuse on the south and the bend of that river to the north between Namur and Huy, with the valley of the tributary Amblève. To the west one may trace a line from Namur due southward to Mézières: while the eastern frontier runs roughly parallel, commencing at Spa and ending at Luxemburg. But, of course, there are districts within that wide enceinte of infinitly greater beauty or interest than others, and the books which form the subjects of our article supply the information that may guide the visitor.

It is difficult in a few lines to convey a general impression of the country, since its principal charm consists in an infinit diversity of character. Scenes of singular softness and great sylvan beauty alternate within a very few miles with others that are stern and savage. In one part of its course a river will run through smiling pastoral valleys, in another it will be pent up in gloomy gorges, or come tumbling down among the rocks under the dark firwoods. The Meuse, for example, within the French frontier has always seemed to us sombre and sad, though nothing can be brighter or livelier than its lower course, where it flows through the Walloon plains towards Liége. In general it may be said, however, that most of the country is a lofty, broken, and wooded plateau, in which the rivers have worn themselves beds. The climate is harsh, though hot enough in the summer, as is shown by the character of the vegetation and the crops. The inhabitants, as in old times, are still gathered into greater or smaller centres of population, while vast tracts of heath and wood are left comparatively deserted. M. Taine, in his eloquent introduction, gives us his own boyish impressions of his native province in language which reminds us much of Emile Souvestre's pictures of Brittany. We translate rather freely:

"To see it still as it used to be, we should take the direction of Dun and travel toward the north. Many a time have I made the journey in autumn with my father, and I remember the prolonged silence we fell upon when league after league we came continually on the rounded heads of the oaks, on the rows of trees rising stage over stage, and on the scents of the eternal green. No sound; hardly a passenger; the damp grass encroached on the two sides of the road; the colonnades of the tree trunks closed in in the distance, admitting no daylight between."

TIRED OF LIFE.

SHOT HIMSELF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 15.—This city was startled this morning by the sad news of the suicide of James Tretheway, a member of the Council and a prominent and wealthy mine contractor. He shot himself through the heart with a revolver in an apartment of his residence just after sunrise. He was a great sufferer from dyspepsia, and to his physical disorders were added those of a mental character that undoubtedly turned his head at last. Quite recently he was made the victim of an alleged blackmailing scheme, a young girl of doubtful reputation having had him arrested for seducing her. The affair was made public in one or two papers, and it annoyed him greatly. He refused to compromise with the parties and the case was coming to trial soon. He was also greatly disturbed by reason of the scarcity of skilled labor in the work of sinking coal-shafts, and some heavy contracts under way bade fair to reap large losses for him in consequence. He was a native of Cornwall, England, and came to this country in 1868. He leaves a wife and nine children, who are, however, comfortably provided for.

JUMPED FROM A TRAIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Oct. 15.—Mr. and Mrs. Brewster, of Prince Edward's Landing, Canada, were traveling westward on the Chicago & Northwestern this morning, bound for Boone, Ia., on a visit. Mrs. Brewster had been ill, and her mind became unsettled while on the road. At Cedar Rapids she was missed from the train, and the passengers turned out en masse to hunt her up, and she was found a short distance from the depot. When between Cedar Rapids and Fairfax, Mr. Brewster stepped into the water-closet, leaving his wife alone. The woman made a sudden rush for the door of the car, and threw herself head foremost from the platform. What had happened was not understood until several minutes had passed. The train was stopped and backed down the track. Mrs. Brewster fell on a pile of ties. The top of her head was crushed in, and she was otherwise disfigured. She lay exactly as she fell, and death must have been instantaneous. Mr. Brewster remained at Fairfax with the body.

DOMESTIC TROUBLES THE CAUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Oct. 15.—Mrs. Lindsey, wife of Thomas Lindsey, of Vinegar Hill Township, in this county, committed suicide at an early hour this morning by hanging herself in the stable adjoining the house. A son went to the barn for the purpose of doing the chores, and found his mother dangling in the air. Grasping her by the feet he raised her as best he could and called for assistance. Another son responded at once, and, jerking out his knife, he cut the rope, which was suspended from a rafter. Mrs. Lindsey was carried into the house and found to be yet alive, though unconscious, in which state she remained until 6 o'clock this evening, when she breathed her last. Domestic troubles was the cause of the act.

WALKED INTO THE RIVER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Oct. 15.—Early this morning the dead body of Mrs. Ephraim Drake was found in a pile of driftwood in Blue River, eight miles west of here. The lady left her bed about 2 o'clock in the morning, and not returning search was instituted with the above result. She was either suffering from temporary insanity or somnambulism, it is not known which, and in her delirium walked into the river, which passes near her house, and was drowned.

A MILWAUKEE ARCHITECT.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 16.—C. F. Holz, a well-known architect of this city, has been missing since last Thursday. A letter just discovered shows that he committed suicide, probably by drowning.

CUT HIS THROAT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Oct. 15.—Thomas A. Carlin, discharged from Company D, Third United States Cavalry, at Fort Sanders last week, cut his throat from ear to ear at the residence of his brother in this city to-day, dying almost instantly. He was 33 years old. Whisky did it.

KILLED HIMSELF WITH A GUN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Oct. 15.—Frederick Oniska, a German farmer, killed himself with a gun at Bear Creek yesterday. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of accidental shooting, but there is a rumor that he committed suicide.

Saved by a Coon Skin.

"The Indians would come into my store," said a well-known Western trader, "by dozens, and after examining my goods go away without purchasing. They had plenty of money and furs, but bought no goods, and the reason was a mystery to me, and I was almost discouraged.

"At length the Chief of the Nation came in company with a crowd of Indians. He smilingly exclaimed: 'How do, Thomas? Come, show me nice goods. What do you ask for this? I'll take four yards of calico—three coonskins for one yard—half a dollar exactly—by'm by, tomorrow, I'll pay you.'

"The next day he came, accompanied by his whole band. His blanket above his waist was stuffed with coonskins. 'American, I will pay that bill now,' said the Indian.

"Suiting the action to the word, he began to pull the skins from his blanket, and counting out twelve, held the thirteenth in his hand, and finally laid it upon the rest, exclaiming: 'That's it exactly.' I gave it back to him, telling him he owed me but twelve, and the Great Spirit would not let me cheat him.

"We continued to pass it back and forth, each one asserting that it belonged to the other. At last he appeared satisfied, and gave a scrutinizing look, then placing the skins within the folds of his blanket, he stepped to the door, and with a yell cried, 'Come! come in, all you, and trade with the pale face; he's honest; he will not cheat the Indian; he believes in the Great Spirit; his heart is big; he is an honest trader.'

"He then turned to me and said: 'If you had taken that one coon skin, I and my people would have had nothing to do with you, and would have driven you away like a dog, but now I have found that you are the Indian's friend and we shall be yours.'

"The Indians then began flocking into the store, and to trade, and before the sun had gone down I was waist deep in furs. That one coon skin saved me."

AMUSEMENTS.

"PATIENCE."

Gilbert and Sullivan's latest work, "Patience," was produced at the Grand Opera-House last evening, by Rice's "Surprise Party," to a crowded house. This company has heretofore been engaged in the production of burlesques of the "Robinson Crusoe" type; and its essayal of esthetic operetta is a flight much above the plane of its former undertakings. The cast, consequently, was in some places very weak; and, though there were many good features in the performance, the effect, as a whole, did not exceed the bounds of simple respectability.

Miss Rose Temple, the *Patience*, has often sung here before. Her voice is light, but pleasant in its tones. Her acting was deficient in sprightliness, with the exception of the scene with *Grosvenor*, in which *Patience* alternately voices her gratification at his love for her, and vents her indignation at his manifestations of that love—in which scene the whimsical changes were depicted by Miss Temple with a striking degree of sudden antithetical transition. Miss Wentworth, the *Lady Angela*, is a pleasing singer, and did well in her portrayal of the various phases of the esthetic craze, being quite well supported by Miss Percy as the *Lady Saphir* and Miss Hall as the *Lady Ella*. The *Lady Jane*—which character is intended to be taken by a woman of large size—was in the hands of Mr. Fortescue, who has for several years made a specialty of female characters in burlesque. While the taste of giving the part to a man is directly questionable, it is but justice to Mr. Fortescue to say that his personal appearance is thoroughly adapted to the massiveness of *Lady Jane*, that he did not overdo the rôle, and that his bass-viol song was executed with a reasonable amount of corpulent-female expression. *Bunthorne*, by Mr. McCollin, was the best portraiture of the evening—the fleshly poet being well taken off in all particulars, and especially in action. Full force was given to all the salient points of the characterization, without resort to undue exaggeration. Mr. Clark looked the idyllic poet, and gave his music with sweetness, if not with power. The three officers were all poorly done; and the chorus was frequently lacking in both unison and ring. The orchestration, too, was not always in time or tune.

The management should take immediate steps to police their gallery. The Bowery performances of "the gods" last night were anything but pleasing to the respectable portion of the house, and should have been summarily crushed at their commencement. Such rowdyism should not be tolerated for one moment.

This evening "Patience" will be repeated at the Grand Opera-House by the Rice company; and it will also be brought out at Haverly's Theatre by the Emilie Melville troupe.

GERMAN THEATRE.

Collmer & Isenstein's German comedy company appeared last evening at McVicker's in Dr. Von Schweizer's new singing farce, or melodrama, as it may more properly be called, entitled "Die Nichte des Millionärs" (The Millionaire's Niece). Like most plays of this character, it has but little plot or intrinsic value as a literary production. It depends more for its success upon funny situations and incidents and a humorous and witty dialog, interspersed with couplets and songs. Much of the success of this kind of plays depends upon the acting. To fulfill its purpose and please the public, the principal parts must be in the hands of competent comedians and soubrets, and even the minor parts must be in the hands of capable actors. The leading rôles last evening were in good hands, but some of the minor parts were so badly cast and so execrably performed that even the good work of the leading people did not make the proper impression. In order to perform such plays as this successfully Collmer & Isenstein's company needs considerable strengthening. It is strong enough as far as the gentlemen are concerned; in this respect it is even stronger than last year's company; but it is very deficient as far as the ladies are concerned. Miss Mundt-Muehlbach and Mrs. Markham are about the only ladies that amount to anything. The ladies who regularly assume the minor parts are about as poor as they well can be, and some of them ought not to be permitted to appear on the stage. The leading parts of *August Woelke* and *August Kueke*, Commissionaires, were well performed by the two comedians, Messrs. Helsemann and Axtmann, and the latter particularly acquitted himself very creditably. Miss Mundt-Muehlbach did very well with the part of *Malchen Kuleke*. She deserves especial credit for her good acting because the part is designed for a leading soubret, which is not in her regular line. The versatility of this lady is quite astonishing. She plays almost equally well in tragedy, comedy, or operetta, and it is hard to say in which she excels. She sings well, having a light but well cultivated soprano voice. Mrs. Markham gave a fine representation of the aristocratic widow, *Eleonore Kasebier*. Messrs. Lehnhard, Rodenberg, Engel, and Grosser were acceptable in the respective parts. But the ladies in the minor parts were so bad as to mar the effect of the performance as a whole. Miss Scherzel, who thus far has regularly appeared in juvenile lady parts of more or less importance, was even worse than usual last evening in the rôle of *Elfriede*. Mrs. Gebhard in the part of *Baroness von Nordeck* was equally out of place. These two ladies managed to spoil a most effective scene at the close of the second act about as thoroughly as could well be done.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.

William Putnam, a young man 23 years of age, whose home is in Leroy, N. Y., and who for four weeks preceding the 10th day of the present month was employed as chief bell-boy at the Sherman House, was found at 11 o'clock yesterday morning dead in his bed at Nibbe's lodging-house, No. 267 South Clark street. It is thought that he came to his death by suicide, the indications being that he had taken poison, thought to be morphine. The proprietor of the house says that at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning Putnam entered the place in what was regarded as an inebriated condition, it being known that he was addicted to the use of drink. After helping him to retire Mr. Nibbe paid no more attention to him until 11 o'clock, when his body was found. The police were notified, and the remains were removed to the Morgue, where the Coroner will hold an inquest this morning. Putnam, while employed at the hotel above mentioned, gave way so often to his appetite for liquor that he was discharged therefor. His own weakness had weighed so heavily upon his mind that even before he left the hotel he told some of his companions that he should take his life if he could not master his cravings for the effects of alcohol. His seeming inability to secure control of himself, his ill-health, and his sense of shame concerning his dismissal so weighed upon his mind that he sought the shortest road to that bourne where earthly cares are forgotten. From letters found among his effects it is plain that Putnam was a young man who had followed a walk in life not familiar to most young fellows to be found in the occupation in which he had seen fit to embark. His letters from his mother in Leroy and friends in Milwaukee show that his follies and failings were known at least in part to them, and were full of affection and good advice.

Mimicry at the Parisian Cafe Chantant.

Correspondence San Francisco Chronicle.

I heard one artist who imitated a midnight chorus of dogs about a village. You heard the big dog, the little dog, the poodle, and the miserable vagrant "yaller dog" in all their choruses and changes. Finally, all the others pitched into the yaller dog and gave him an awful licking, and the last sound heard was the distant "kiyi" of the yaller dog as he fled far from the village. This was very plain in English, if it was rendered in French. It was a piece of high art, and when the performer, who was not a young man and resembled P. T. Barnum, was through, he hustled off to give the same clever imitation somewhere else. Another clever drollery was an imitation by a live man of the marionettes or wooden puppets, who danced, walked, acted, with wires. The stiff, mechanical, skating-like gait; the dead, wooden, unlife-like stop when these figures do stop; the post-like attitude in repose, and the abrupt, jerky, angular gestures, while speaking, were perfectly imitated, yet the life and humor visible, as it were, underneath all served to make the action still more ludicrous. And finally this counterfeit of a counterfeit of life finally attempted its last skate off its stage, there was an imitation of an accident. Through some hitch in the wires moving the limbs, wherat the jointed legs suddenly sank away at the knees, and as apparent ineffectual efforts were made by the manipulator to get the manikin out of sight behind the scenes, one deranged arm jerked wildly up and down like a pump-handle.

Beecher on Hymn Books.

Speaking on the subject of church music before the New York and Brooklyn Congregational Association, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher declared the majority of hymn books sorry failures. "A hymn book should be like a hotel table," said the speaker; "it should be so arranged that every one may take what suits and leave the rest alone. Many of the popular hymns of the day are utterly devoid of literary merit, and many are silly. It is not the hymn itself, however, that is valuable, but the feelings it arouses. There are those that have been ludicrous in themselves, but which have become anointed, as it were, and are entitled to a higher rank by reason of their results than some faultless in rhythm and thought."

Winchester's Hypophosphites
will cure consumption, coughs, weak lungs, bronchitis, and general debility.

MILITIA NOTES.

Items of Interest to the Citizen-Soldiery of Illinois.

An Artillery and Cavalry Service of Which the State May Well Be Proud.

How the Albany Burgess Corps Were Insulted by St. Louis' Barbarians.

Col. Rickaby, aide-de-camp on the Governor's staff, has resigned.

The First Division, N. G. S. N.Y., was reviewed by the French delegation last week.

Twenty new drums have been ordered by the Second Infantry for its drum corps.

An election will take place in Company C, First Cavalry, tonight to choose a Captain, vice Brackett, resigned.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is at Yorktown in his official capacity as Chaplain of the Thirteenth New York Regiment.

The Sheriff of Muskegon was compelled to call upon the Michigan militia last week to suppress the saw-mill strikers in that town.

Company E, Sixth Regiment, Capt. Robert Vierling, will visit the Exposition next Wednesday in full uniform, accompanied by the drum corps.

Col. A. C. Chase, now Inspector of Rifle-Practice of the Sixth Division, is spoken of as the new Colonel of the Fifty-first New York, at Syracuse.

Capt. Robert Vierling, Company E, Sixth Regiment, recommends the honorable discharge of Privates John H. McKelvy, Albert A. Kind, and Benjamin W. Eihlman.

Adjutant-General Elliott, Inspector-General Hamilton, and Surgeon-General Dixon were in the city last Tuesday. All left that evening on a special car for Yorktown.

A regimental court-martial, for the trial of deficiencies and delinquents, has been ordered to convene at the headquarters of the Twenty-third Brooklyn the 19th inst.

Capt. Shea Smith, Company E, First Regiment, recommends the honorable discharge of Musician Rudolph A. Johnson on account of expiration of term of service.

It is wondered by some whether Gov. Cullom does not feel lonely with his staff at Yorktown, with the troops of nearly every other State in the Union parading before him.

Capt. Gordon H. Quinn, commanding Company K, First Regiment, asks for the dishonorable discharge of Privates Frank W Plant and Harry W. Shephard on account of absence from drills, etc.

Maj. Henry Arthur, Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Thomas S. Dakin, has been appointed Quartermaster, with rank of Lieutenant, on the staff of Maj.-Gen. James Jourdan, commanding the Second Division, Brooklyn.

Capt. J. N. Buchanan, Company A, First Regiment, recommends the dishonorable discharge of Private Frank W. Swartz on account of non-attendance at drills; also the honorable discharge of Private Charles W. Gates for good reasons.

In one hour's notice the Twentieth Separate Company Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y., Binghamton, Capt. Durkee, assembled sixty-five men out of ninety-three and boarded a train for Oswego to quell an insurrection. The train made the passage, twenty-two miles, in twenty-eight minutes, but when the troops arrived the rioters had fled to the woods.

Capt. Gordon H. Quinn, Company K, First Regiment, has received an invitation from the La Crosse Light Guards, Wisconsin National Guard, Capt. Copeland, to visit the latter organization with his command at as early a date as convenient. Capt. Quinn has called a meeting of his company for tonight to take the matter into consideration.

The question has been asked, "Why was Gen. Torrence not at the reception given by the First Regiment in honor of the Burgesses Corps?" The answer is very simple. Gen. Torrence has been too ill to leave his house after nightfall for several weeks. The action of all the staff officers save one, in arriving so late, is likewise condemned, as usual, without knowing the facts. The remaining officers were waiting for this prompt example at Brigade Headquarters, according to agreement. He never came, and hence the delay.

It is to be hoped that Adjutant-General Elliott will lend an ear to the repeated recommendations of the inspecting officers of the Illinois National Guard that the force be cut down to meet the limited appropriations for military purposes. There are many organizations which richly deserve disbandment, as they are inefficient and unreliable, and Gen. Elliott can do nothing that would make him more popular than to set at once about overhauling and reorganizing the military of this State. He should obtain his information from disinterested, unprejudiced sources, and from reliable officers.

Monday, Oct. 3, was set apart for the grand field-day, inspection, and muster of the Eleventh New York Brigade at Prospect Park, but the rain fell in torrents, and the outdoor part of the exercises was abandoned, and the several companies were inspected and mustered in their armories. These exercises were passed with neatness and dispatch. The entire brigade, consisting of three infantry regiments and one Gatling battery, showed the following total strength: Present, 1,368; absent, 343; aggregate, 1,711. The Fifth Brigade, two infantry regiments, was also inspected Sept. 29, showing the following strength: Present, 828; absent, 334; aggregate, 1,162.

Adjutant-General Elliott has agreed to call a meeting of the Inspector-General and the three Brigade Inspectors of the State some time in November. The meeting will probably take place in Chicago, as this is the most convenient point of access to all, and several important subjects will be brought up for discussion, among which will be the changing the month of annual inspection and muster of the troops, a systematic rule for comparative merit, and a host of general improvements regarding the disposition of funds and company management. This meeting has been brought about by the Inspectors of the First and Second Brigades, who saw how essential it was at the last annual inspection.

Capt. Shea Smith, Company E, First Regiment, has devised a complete company record, which he is on the point of issuing to order. He has been engaged upon the work for months, and, after carefully studying all the requirements, has produced a perfect book, which will enable company commanders to keep an accurate record of every man who has ever enlisted, to be handed down to successive commanders indefinitely, giving date of enlistment, character, discharge, and, in fact, everything of interest pertaining to each individual in the company. Accompanying this work will be a drill record of every man, one leaf containing all the drills of a year. These can be tied, and eventually bound, so that a successive record of twenty years may be obtained. The work has met a long-felt need in companies, and appears to be hailed with universal favor.

U. R. Green, First Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the Eighteenth Battalion, tendered his resignation a week ago, and since that time the entire State has been agitated over the intelligence. It was generally conceded that this well-known officer must have some weighty reason for his apparently rash act. THE TRIBUNE is authorized by Lieut. Green to say that he felt the criticism, recently placed upon his commanding officer by some of the line officers, was a disgrace to the service, and they richly deserved to be punished. It is suspected that punishment was not meted out by the commanding officer in a way that met the approval of the Quartermaster, and therefore the resignation, in order to maintain his self-respect. It is expected that, when the French delegation arrives, inquiries will be instituted, and either Lieut. Green will be reinstated in his position of chief officer of the battalion, or the whole business will be abolished.

GIVE THE BOYS A CHANCE.

One thing of which the Illinois National Guard can boast is the artillery and cavalry arms of its service. There are few States in the Union that can display four better or more fully equipped batteries, and few are under as good a state of discipline. The artillery of Pennsylvania is composed of five platoons, with separate quarters and separate districts, organized into two batteries of four guns. Each of the Illinois batteries, composed of from two to six guns, has but one rendezvous, and section drills take place four times a month. Two of the commands are splendidly equipped, one fairly, and the fourth indifferently. In Pennsylvania the batteries are armed with Gatlings and ordinary infantry muskets; in Illinois they are armed with Napoleons and Gatlings. The Pennsylvania artillerymen are more adept at handling the musket than the field-piece, and no wonder; for, with a platoon of artillery for a drill, small progress can be made in field exercises. It is a great deal like an infantry drill with one set of fours. It is true that a platoon can learn something in an armory, with a Sergeant for a drillmaster, but when it comes to mounted maneuvres the sight is a ludicrous one. The cavalry organization of Pennsylvania consists of but three companies, two troops attached to the First and one to the Second Brigade. Two of these companies, the City Troop and the Washington Cavalry, own their own mounts, and are considered fairly efficient. The third company, the Sheridan Troop, according to all accounts, is nothing to brag of. Illinois has a fine battalion of five companies, fairly drilled as a whole, completely equipped, except as to dress uniforms, and thoroughly disciplined. There is and always will be room for at least one good battalion of cavalry in the State service. Cavalrymen are needed for escort duty, for headquarters, for transmitting dispatches, and are especially useful in time of riot for quick work, either in conveying intelligence to remote points or for scattering mobs. There is some jealousy of Pennsylvania, for Illinois has always striven to hold its own with that State, but now, with her superb organization, she will be forced to double her exertions in order to keep within trailing distance. Illinois relies principally upon the superior element of which her National Guard is composed to cope with States more fortunate in securing friendly legislation for their military. If the Illinois boys had an equal chance, it would not be long before Illinois, already the second State in the Union in point of numerical strength and organization, would rival the best troops in the land. Great things are looked for in the future, if the I. N. G. can hold out until the next Legislature is convened.

TARDY REPORTS.

The Sixth and Twelfth Regiments have not yet turned over their semi-annual reports to the Assistant Adjutant-General of the First Brigade, due several weeks ago. Many of the commands were tardy, and the delay is provoking, to say the least, as the brigade report cannot be made up until all the regimental reports are in. If company commanders would bear in mind the fact that even a slight delay in forwarding these reports is the means of causing so much annoyance at all the headquarters intervening before the document reaches its final destination, it seems that they would use greater exertions to be prompt. In the first place the regimental Adjutant has to wait until he hears from all the companies in his command, and then the Assistant Adjutant-General must wait until he hears from all the regiments in his brigade before submitting his consolidated report to the Adjutant-General. The Adjutant of the First Regiment complains that one company in that command invariably keeps him back with his report. These reports have as much to do with determining the military efficiency of an officer as any other element in the tactics or regulations.

ST. LOUIS BARBARISM.

The gallant members of the Burgesses Corps met the usual fate of visitors in the hospitable City of St. Louis. With their hearts full of warmth at the treatment they received at the hands of the military, the civil authorities, and the citizens generally in Chicago, they reached the Big Bridge early in the morning and disembarked from the train. They looked around for the expected military escort, preparatory to taking up their march to their headquarters, the Southern Hotel, but in vain. Not even an officer put in an appearance. The company was formed and the march was taken up alone by strangers who had to inquire their way to their destination. Not a policeman was found to volunteer his services, either as a guide or an escort to clear the streets. The aristocratic ladies along the line of march angrily closed their window-blinds in their faces, while boys and men (so-called) hooted at the noble strangers in the streets, and denounced these gentlemen as "d—d Northern ———." (the language used is not fit for publication.) The situation was forlorn in the extreme, and the visitors could not help contrasting it with that of the day before. The corps gave a reception and entertainment on its own account, and the Mayor of the city failed to put in an appearance. He afterward excused himself to a newspaper reporter on the ground that he had received no invitation, either to the banquet or to furnish an escort of police, although the Burgesses displayed a letter from the Chief Municipal Magistrate accepting the invitation. When this report was read at the First Regiment armory in this city, one of the members asked, "Can any good thing come out of St. Louis?" This mongrel city of wharf-rats was never known to do a decent thing in the course of its long life. It is neither Northern nor Southern, but puts on all the airs of superiority imaginable, which, like similar acts accompanied by ignorance and viciousness, always present a sight at the same time ludicrous and painful. This last act of barbarism does not tend in any way to redeem the character of that fated city.

THAT CELEBRATED PARADE.

At the time the Burgesses Corps of Albany was in Chicago it was determined by the commanding officers of the First Infantry Regiment—to which organization fell the lot of entertaining the distinguished strangers—to institute a parade on the Lake-Front parade grounds. Accordingly, a battalion of four companies was formed from the entire regiment. No company having its own men alone, the regimental and visiting officers who were not actively engaged in the exercises were formed into another company by themselves, and the parade was held. It was purely a matter of show, gotten up to attract the attention of Chicago's citizens to the guests themselves; and, certain criticisms having gone forth, the following explanation of the affair has been made: As it was a made-up affair throughout, Col. Swain chose Capt. C. S. Diehl, commanding Company H, and the First Adjutant of the First Regiment to act as Adjutant for the time being, and all arrangements were left with him to complete, in conjunction with Capt. Smith, of the Burgesses Corps. The latter, being guests, were given the post of honor, on the right. Capt. Smith received the parade, and his band officiated alone. The Adjutant had a trying position between a natural desire not to display any indications of military ignorance himself and a wish to show all possible courtesy to the guests. At the command "round off," the Drum-Major failed to obey promptly, and the Adjutant repeated the command sharply, at the same time pointing his sword at the leader of the band to attract his attention. This was construed into a Sergeant's salute on the part of the Adjutant. Certain members of the visiting command were criticised because they did not "keep step," and the Drum-Major was found fault with on account of a superabundance of saluting. Some of these were errors, but of a trivial nature. The First Sergeant of Company H was found especial fault with, but, in justice to all concerned, it is stated here that the one who acted in this capacity was an enlisted man of Company B, and not accustomed to officiating in that capacity. He knew enough, but was a trifle "rattled." When the First Sergeants of the local troops came out on a line, in front of the line of officers, to make their report, the Adjutant, in a voice loud enough to be heard by the commanding officer, ordered them to get back into their places, but they did not understand, and, rather than spoil the effect of the whole thing, they were allowed to remain. This mistake was never made before, but, in the general mixing up, many of the officers and men lost their heads. The only decided error made by the acting Adjutant was in giving the command "guides post" too quickly. This was caused by the tardiness of the first company in coming to a support. The First Lieutenant of the first company stepped out and gave the command "Right dress," and repeated the order sharply, accompanying it with some comment when the men failed to obey. The command should have been "Left dress" in the existing formation. A delay was caused, after the officers were in line at the front and centre, by the band not playing in time, and, after the music commenced, it could not be stopped, but continued after the officers had halted and saluted. The company of officers, too, on the right did their full share toward annoying the commanding officer and his Adjutant by not knowing exactly where their position was.

SAGINAW-VALLEY SUFFERERS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—For one I am getting very tired of the abuse of this city by the drummers for donations for those who lost by the August fires in the Saginaw Valley. The whole of that loss amounted to less than two and a half millions of dollars—putting a high value on everything that was consumed. (I am taking their own estimates, which only make out the loss to be $2,300,000.) The insurance recovered amounted to $634,000, or nearly 30 per cent of the total loss; and the donations already received, in money, clothing, furniture, provisions, farm-implements, and other assistance, amount to more than half a million. There were 1,147 dwellings consumed. The assistance received already exceeds $1,000 per family; and Chicago has contributed as much as all Michigan gave Chicago when her needs were twenty-fold greater.

It is constantly flung in our teeth that Chicago received donations exceeding four millions; but this help had to be distributed among 120,000 burnt-out and suffering people. More than 20,000 families had to be helped through that terrible winter. The Michigan sufferers have already received per capita more than twice the amount that was given to the fire-sufferers of this city. And another most important point is that the Chicago fire swept the city late in the season—so late that a long, fierce winter set in and the snow began to fall before the ruins had ceased smoking or had time to cool. From the horrors of the fire the burnt-out multitude were plunged into the rigors of winter, without shelter, stove, or fuel. Had the Chicago fire occurred in August, as did the Saginaw Valley forest-fire, not one-half (perhaps one-third) of the assistance received would have been needed. If Chicago had had three months of good out-door weather to turn round in, she would have been able to help herself and require but little assistance. The heaviest item next to shelter, and the hardest to procure that deplorable winter, was fuel. There was a scarcity of coal and wood—the great fire having consumed the stocks in the yards and what had been laid in by the people for their winter's supply. The "Saginaw sufferers" have abundance of wood all about them, which costs them nothing but the labor of chopping and hauling. More than a million dollars of the donations received by Chicago had to be paid out for coal, and wood, and stoves. Winter came down on the houseless multitude before they had time to erect huts or shanties, or get stoves or fuel. Those burnt out in Michigan have had no such bitter experience. They have been housed, clad, provisioned, and made comfortable before the first frosty night, and before a sign of snow or ice.

One other point: Chicago was visited by a second fire—that of July, 1874—which swept the South Division from Van Buren to Twelfth street, and destroyed more dwellings and rendered more people homeless than did the August fires in the Saginaw Valley. That second Chicago fire consumed twice the value of the property lost in Michigan. There was more necessity for going outside of Chicago for relief for the sufferers from that fire than there was for Michigan to send all over the Union for donations for her Saginaw people. But Chicago did not pass the hat round. She took care of the sufferers herself. The fire occurred in the summer, and she had time to house them again before winter came. She did not ask Michigan for a cent of relief, and she got none; but she paid Michigan $2 per 1,000 feet bounty-tax on the lumber she was obliged to buy to rebuild more than a thousand dwellings by that second fire. Stop the abuse of Chicago. COLD FACTS.

SHORT-HORNS.

The Sale Near Hutchinson Station, Ky., Saturday a Failure So Far As Prices Were Concerned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 15.—The Short-Horn sales of Smith, Kenney, and Jasper Offutt near Hutchinson Station, today, was a failure as far as prices were concerned. The stock was all in rough form, and the catalog included many things that would have done better grace on the butcher's block than in the sale ring. Included in the offering were several of the descendents of Mrs. Motte, the mother of the seventeen tribes, a strain of blood decidedly unpopular among the breeders. The following is a complete report of the sale. Where no State is mentioned Kentucky is understood:

[NOTE—Numbers attached to animals refer to American Herd-Book. Names in parenthesis refer to the family to which the animal belongs or to the imported cow from which the family descends.]

No. 1. Red Mary, red, yearling, by Thorndale Oxford, 7,081 (Young Mary); John B. Wilmoth, Hutchison Station, $150.

2. Burnice 5th, red and white, 7 years, by Bob Walker, 4,793 (Lady Elizabeth); Casper Prewitt, Mount Sterling, $60.

3. Burnice 6th, roan, 6 years, by Bob Walker, 4,793, (Lady Elizabeth); James Ingels, Hutchison Station, $80.

4. Burnice 7th, red roan, 11 years, by Duke of Brocton, 4,989 (Lady Elizabeth); P. H. Harsey, Kearney, Mo., $80.

5. Burnice 8th, red and white, 5 years, by Prince Airdrie 2d, 6,861 (Lady Elizabeth); J. R. Greene, Lathrop, Mo., $60.

6. Burnice 9th, red and white, 4 years, by Prince Airdrie 2d, 6,861 (Lady Elizabeth); Sam Gaines, Paris, $75.

7. Burnice 10th, red and white, 4 years, by Bloom's Duke, 6,177 (Lady Elizabeth); John B. Wilmoth, $40.

8. Burnice 11th, red and white, 3 years, by Thorndale Oxford, 7,081 (Lady Elizabeth); Sam Gaines, $80.

9. Burnice 12th, roan, 3 years, by Thorndale Oxford, 7,081 (Lady Elizabeth); James Baggee, $40.

10. Burnice 13th, roan, 3 years, by Thorndale Oxford, 7,081 (Lady Elizabeth); Charles Butler, Paris, $55.

11. Burnice 14th, red and white, 2 years, by Thorndale Oxford, 7,081 (Lady Elizabeth); J. B. Wilmoth, $45.

12. Burnice 15th, red and white, 2 years, by Thorndale Oxford, 7,081 (Lady Elizabeth); Julian Wasson, Paris, $95.

13. Burnice 16th, red, 4 years, by Thorndale Oxford, 7,081 (Lady Elizabeth); J. Rieber, Marion, O., $80.

14. Burnice 17th, red and white, 2 years, by Thorndale Oxford, 7,081 (Lady Elizabeth); Sam Gaines, $70.

15. Burnice 18th, red, 2 years, by Thorndale Oxford, 7,081 (Lady Elizabeth); Henry Corbin, Newtown, $80.

16. Burnice 19th, red and white, 2 years, by Thorndale Oxford, 7,081 (Lady Elizabeth); Silas Corbin, Paris, $70.

17. Burnice 20th, red and white, yearling, by Thorndale Oxford (Lady Elizabeth); J. R. Green, $100.

18. Burnice 21st, red and white, yearling, by Baron of the Valley, 37,616 (Lady Elizabeth); Silas Corbin, $60.

19. Burnice 22d, roan, yearling, by Duke Ducie, 35,047 (Lady Elizabeth); Casper Prewitt, $40.

20. Burnice 23d, roan, yearling, by Baron of the Valley, 37,616 (Lady Elizabeth); William Clay, Paris, $65.

21. Burnice 24th, red, yearling, by Marmaduke, 2,258 (Lady Elizabeth); D. Logan, Hutchinson Station, $60.

22. Burnice 4th, red and white, 8 years, by Bob Walker, 4,793 (Lady Elizabeth); G. Dye, Troy, O., $55.

23. Burnice 3d, roan, 10 years, by Roan Duke, 5,741 (Lady Elizabeth); John B. Wilmoth, $70.

24. Burnice 2d, roan, 11 years, by Roan Duke, 5,741 (Lady Elizabeth); James H. Ingel, $85.

25. Burnice red, 14 years, by Mozard, 2,359 (Lady Elizabeth); withdrawn.

26. Fancy Clay, red and white, 9 years, by Duke of Greenwood, 7,488 (Lady Elizabeth); Casper Prewitt, $55.

27. Orphan, red, 7 years, by Bob Walker, 4,793 (imp. Mrs. Motte); Charles Kenny, Paris, $55.

28. Carrie Bedford 4th, red and white, 4 years, by Bright Airdrie, 6,198 (imp. Mrs. Motte); Charles Butler, $50.

29. Carrie Bedford 5th, red, 2 years, by Thorndale Oxford, 7,081 (Mrs. Motte); same, $50.

30. Carrie Bedford 6th, red, yearling, by Baron of the Valley, 37,616 (Mrs. Motte); Alex McClintock, Millersburg, $50.

31. Spotted Lizzie, red and white, 6 years, by Bob Walker, 11,417 (imp. Durham cow); withdrawn.

32. Spotted Lizzie 2d, red and white, yearling, by Thorndale Oxford, 7,081 (imp. Durham cow); Dr. Talbot, Hutchison Station, $30.

33. White Lizzie, white, 2 years, by Thorndale Oxford, 7,081 (imp. Durham cow); J. R. Bagee, Hutchison Station, $25.

34. Princess 2d, red, 6 years, by Northumberland 2d, 4,063 (Young Mary); withdrawn.

35. Princess 3d, roan, 2 years, by Airdrie Geneva, 4,689 (Young Mary); withdrawn.

36. Etta Turner 2d, roan, 7 years, by Geneva Challenger, 7,578 (White Rose); withdrawn.

37. 3d Duchess of Minglewood, red and white, 4 years, by Proud Duke 2d, 6,908 (imp. Goodness); Todd Wilson, Paris, $30.

38. 8th Duchess of Minglewood, red and white, yearling, by Whitney's Bull, 9,468 (Goodness); same, $65.

39. 4th Duchess of Minglewood, roan, 3 years, by Cheany, 6,239 (imp. Goodness); P. H. Harsey, $135.

40. 5th Duchess of Minglewood, red roan, 3 years, by Cheany, 6,239 (imp. Goodness); Sam Hutchcraft, Paris, $160.

41. 6th Duchess of Minglewood, red, 2 years, by Wade Hampton, 7,179 (imp. Goodness); withdrawn.

42. 7th Duchess of Minglewood, red and white, yearling, by Whitney's Bull, 9,468 (imp. Goodness); Casper Prewitt, $35.

43. 2d Duchess of Minglewood, roan, 9 years, by Duke of Mason, 1,764 (imp. goodness); H. Corbin, $35.

BULLS.

No. 1. Baron Burnice, red, yearling, by Baron of the Valley, 37,616 (Lady Elizabeth); withdrawn.

2. Baron Burnice 2d, red, yearling, by Baron of the Valley, 37,616 (Lady Elizabeth); Charles Butler, $20.

3. Baron Burnice 3d, red, yearling, by Baron of the Valley, 37,616, (Lady Elizabeth); same, $190.

4. Baron Burcice 4th, red, yearling, by Baron of the Valley, 37,616 (Lady Elizabeth); Todd Wilson, $160.

5. Baron Burnice 5th, red roan, yearling, by Marmaduke, 2,258 (Lady Elizabeth); T. Green, $150.

The remainder of the bulls all withdrawn.

AN IMPORTANT LAWSUIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 15.—In the United States Court here today a motion for an injunction in the important case of The Middlings Purifier Company of Jackson, Mich., against A. R. Gilder, the Minneapolis miller, was being argued before Judge Nelson, and the arguments pro and con are likely to last several days. Rodney Mason, the celebrated patent lawyer of Washington, and Gen. Sanborn are counsel for the plaintiffs, and Levi Shaw, Benson, and Wilson represent Mr. Gilder. The Purifier Company have what is known as the George Smith patent, which it is claimed Mr. Gilder has infringed. This is the only suit brought at present against Minneapolis parties, though throughout the country, in many other cases, injunctions have been prayed for.

EXCITED STEAMBOAT-OWNERS.

YANKTON, D. T., Oct. 15.—There is considerable excitement among steamboat-owners here on the discovery that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company is running Indian flour to Yankton from the East to have it inspected and then running it back over the road to a junction with the Chamberlain line, and then forwarding it to Chamberlain by rail for delivery to boats there. This is done to give the railroad more miles of carrying at the expense of the steamboats. As there is already more freight at Chamberlain than can be handled there the prospect is that the river will close before the Indians receive their flour through this process of transportation.

SUITS DISMISSED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 15.—Two suits of $50,000 each of the city against the bondsmen of Alexander Austin, late Tax Collector, were dismissed in the Superior Court yesterday.

Every case of coughs or colds is cured by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents a bottle.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—$35,000—FINE FLOUR mill, in very heart of Chicago, free and clear, capacity 350 barrels a day, for good lands in Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, or Missouri; this is one of the finest mills in the West. Call and see it.
21 nice lots corner Thirty-third-st. and Ashland-av., clear, and 100x180 corner Wabash-av. and Forty-second-st., clear, and $20,000 in cash, for a business block in Chicago, or good business lot, or block of dwelling houses. If you want such a trade call at once.
Nice lot, 25x125, just west of Stock-Yards, free and clear, for a good piano. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—HARDWARE STORE on South Side, well located, now doing good trade; stock will invoice about $4,000; will take half in good city real estate. ANDREWS & BURHANS, No. 102 Washington-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF Trade having an established business wishes a partner with capital, and who controls a safe and profitable business, or will connect himself with a first-class house already established. Address K 92, Tribune office.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

SOUTH DIVISION.
HENRY J. BECKWITH, Druggist, 3501 Cottage Grove-av., corner Thirty-fifth-st.
J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.
JUDSON S. JACOBUS, Druggist, 3037 Indiana-av., corner Thirty-first-st.
H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.
G. Q. DOW & CO., corner Oakwood boulevard and Cottage Grove-av., Oakland.
WEST DIVISION.
L. SCHREIBER, Druggist, 422 West Lake-st., corner of Sheldon.
F. A. DRUEHL, Druggist, 802 South Halsted-st., corner Canalport-av.
H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.
JAMES M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 134 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.
MILLS' PHARMACY, J. W. WAINWRIGHT, 572 West Madison-st., corner Ogden-av.
TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 349 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.
AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 182 North Halsted-st., corner Indiana.
NORTH DIVISION.
L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.
F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Garfield-av.
LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 E. Division-st.
SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK.
GOODRICH Q. DOW, Druggist, Hyde Park-av. and Fifty-third-st.
EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM 137 ONtario-st., on the night of the 15th, a dark brown mare pony, 3 years old, white spots on back, has never been shod.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

16 ELDRIDGE COURT—PARLORS AND bedrooms, and family-rooms, with board.

163 WEST INDIANA-ST.—WANTED—Three good boarders.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, WITH room, $3.50 to $5 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms, $1.50 to $4 per week.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—PARLORS AND bedrooms, and family-rooms, with board.

1426 WABASH-AV.—SECOND-STORY front, also other nicely furnished rooms, first-class table.

Hotels.

ANDERSON'S EUROPEAN HOTEL. Rooms from 75c. 163 and 165 South Clark-st.

BENTON HOUSE — NEW MARBLE building adjoining Grand Pacific and opposite Custom-House, 222 and 230 Clark-st. Pleasant rooms, handsomely furnished, and first-class meals. $1.50 per day. BENTON MAUZY proprietor.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 116 TO 122 FIFTH-av.—Boarders wanted—The most desirable rooms in this popular hotel are now ready for the reception of permanent boarders for the winter at reasonable prices.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, 74 and 76 Adams-st., between State and Dearborn—Don't pay high prices when 75 cents and $1 secures first-class rooms. The house and furniture are new; no expense spared for comfort of guests. Try it.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY A YOUNG gentleman in a private family or boarding-house where there are young ladies and gentlemen, from Nov. 1. Address C 23, Chamber Commerce.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GEO. WOODS UPRIGHT PIANOS, Geo. Woods Organs—The best first-class instruments in the market. These famous instruments can be bought for cash or on the installment plan. JOHN A. BRYANT, 211 State-st.

STORY & CAMP
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
188 and 190 STATE-ST.

VOSE & SONS' PIANOS, ESTABlished 1851, sold on $10 installments, low prices; pianos to rent. ADAM SHARP, 276 West Madison.

100 NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT.
150 new style organs to rent.
200 new pianos for sale.
200 new organs for sale.
Instruments on easy payments. A portion of rent money allowed on purchase.
Second-hand instruments taken in exchange
at the
Largest piano and organ house
In the United States.
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner
State and Adams-sts.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE COMplete Life of Garfield, covering the closing tragic events of his life. The book has three fine steel engravings—one of the late President, one of his wife, and one of his mother—besides a number of woodcuts, embracing views of the catafalque and funeral car. This is by far the best book offered. Written by his law-preceptor and life-long friend, Hon. A. G. Riddle, of Washington City. Outfits, 50c. W. W. WILLIAMS, 145 and 147 St. Clair-st., Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED — "FROM LOG-Cabin to White House"—Illustrated—Only Complete Life of President Garfield issued since his election; not a hastily written campaign book, like all others offered to the public. JAMES H. EARLE, Publisher, 63 and 65 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE LIFE of Garfield. Brought down to date. Much the best edition published. Send 50 cents for prospectus. Caution! Beware of inferior editions! G. W. BORLAND & CO., 105 State-st., Chicago.

AGENT WANTED—$10,000,000—STATE Agent for Illinois to represent the Great Eastern Beneficial Society of North America. (Takes members for sickness and accident only.) Agent must be experienced, reliable, and active. Address, with reference, W. B. DEWEES, Secretary, Reading, Pa.

AGENT WANTED—A CIGAR FACTory in New York desires a good agent to sell on commission: one acquainted with druggists and grocers preferred. Address B B, care Chicago Tribune.

AGENTS WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN with or without experience, for a desirable business, guaranteed to pay $30 weekly on small capital. Send a stamp for papers, and investigate, or call at 27 and 29 North Clark-st. MERRILL & CO., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE ONLY mature and complete "Life of Garfield," including his death and burial; 760 pages, elegantly illustrated. Liberal terms. Send 50 cents for prospectus. J. S. GOODMAN & CO., 142 La Salle-st., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 15 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

BALLOON MISTAKE NO GANTZ Tolu or New York Seal Cough Kandy Balsat, 5c 1 oz.; 25c ¼ lb, at druggists and JOHN KRANZ'S, 80 State-st.

THE HUTCHINSON FURNACE AND Smoke Consuming Company is now prepared to abate the smoke nuisance in this city without injury to boiler and without loss of fuel. We guarantee every appliance, and that it will give entire satisfaction. It can be applied in a few hours to any boiler. Office, Unity Building, Rooms 8 and 9, 79 Dearborn-st.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE UNdersigned placed a notice in your paper Sept. 5 concerning my wife which I deeply regret. It was true that she left me for a few days and remained with the family in the house, but with just cause. Therefore I wish to disannul the whole matter. THOMAS PRICE, No. 11 South Curtis-st.

WANTED—A LARGE QUANTITY OF good tub butter. State price. THOMAS BENNETT, 4027 Ludlow-st., West Philadelphia, Pa.

$25 REWARD—WE WILL PAY THE above reward for any case of rheumatism or neuralgia we cannot cure. We can relieve any case of diphtheria or croup instantly. The J. E. Gardner Army and Navy Liniment will relieve pain and soreness and remove any unnatural growth of bone or muscle on man or beast. Price $1 per bottle. We will refund the money for any failure.
ARMY AND NAVY LINIMENT CO.
☞ Circular containing valuable information goes with each bottle.
31 Wabash-av., Chicago.

INSTRUCTION.

ELOCUTION—SAMUEL KAYZER, teacher of elocution and dramatic art. Fall term begins Sept. 5. Instruction private and in classes. Room 34 Central Music-Hall.

INSTRUCTION GIVEN ON THE TYPE-writer, with opportunity to practice. Rooms 33 and 34, 81 Clark-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ROYAL RANGES, RISING SUN ranges. Every one guaranteed. Ask your dealer. Made by U. S. Foundry Co., 99 to 109 Erie-st.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD Co., 381 and 383 West Madison-st., keep the largest stock and make the lowest prices and easiest terms on furniture, carpets, stoves, etc.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—WALL-paper, at present prices, for productive real estate; the assortment is good, and will invoice $4,328 more or less. Address DAVID S. FOSTER, Beloit, Wis.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 381 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. Fees, 50 cents to $1.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$150,000—1,200-ACRE COAL-mine, only 150 miles west of Chicago, near Rock Island, on C. B. & Q. R. R. There are four drifts; only using one takes out 25,000 tons per year now; only 50 men at work; 120,000 tons in sight; costs $1 per ton to mine; sells at mines for $2.50 cash; there is thought to be 1,000,000 tons under this 1,200 acres. We have 80 cars, 20 mules, 10 or 15 horses, 3 Fairbanks scales, in fact, everything complete for mining. The land is all elegantly fenced and improved, and rents for $3,000 per year for farming purposes. Easy terms.
$150,000—440 acres of copper-mine, adjoining the Delaware Mine at Lake Superior. Two shafts sunk. Specimens of ore in my office, also maps and drawings. This property is said to be the richest body of ore land that has been found in that section of country. It was contracted to be worked for over a million of dollars before the Chicago fire by men in Chicago and London. It will speak for itself. Great bargain.
$100,000—A No. 1 130-room hotel, 150x110, lot 150x110, in the very centre of Chicago; has elevator and every modern convenience; clearing $2,000 per month now; it is nicely and completely furnished; building is first-class. Will sell this whole property, building and lot, with furniture, for $100,000. Terms to suit. It is a great bargain for some one.
T. B. BOYD, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$18,000—A FINE STONE front dwelling, brick barn, and lot 25x180, east front on Michigan-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts.; we will give some one a bargain; possession at once.
$10,000—A first-class 3-story octagon front brick dwelling, lot 25x118, south front on Oak east of Clark-st.; this house is first class.
$9,000—Fine, all modern, brick dwelling, brick barn and lot, 50x125, east front on Lincoln-st., near Jackson; this is a bargain.
$7,500—A first-class modern dwelling, brick barn and lot, 25x180, on Monroe-st., near Leavitt.
$4,000—Nice 10-room framed dwelling house, is in first-class repair, bath and gas; lot 25x125, east front on Lincoln-st., near Adams.
$6,000—All modern 2-story and basement stone-front dwelling, brick barn, and lot, 20x125, on Thirty-third-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st.; this ought to sell at once.
$5,500—Nice brick house and barn, east front on Forest-av., near Thirty-first-st.; lot 30x125.
$2,500—Fine modern stone-front dwelling and lot, 25x125, on Ellis-av., near Thirty-seventh-st.
$4,800—8-room brick dwelling and lot, 25x125, east front, on Prairie-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.; cheap.
$5,000—A splendid brick house, barn, and lot 30x150, on Congress-st., near Aberdeen; bargain.
$1,050—5-room cottage, barn, and lot, 25x100, No. 57 Tilden-st. (formerly William), near Van Buren and Aberdeen; rents $15 per month; cheap.
T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$85 PER FOOT, $1,500 down—Lot 75x125, with good cottage, 6 rooms, south front, on northeast corner of Van Buren-st. and Hermitage-av. This is a first-class corner to build stores and flats over. Only two blocks west of Ashland-av.
$40 per foot—If this don't sell at once, then there is no use trying. Lot 136 feet front on Washington-st. boulevard, 125 feet deep, 100 feet east of California-av. First installment is paid and all taxes. Want all cash. This property will double in twelve months more. Fine property for a block of houses.
$550—Lot 25x125, south front, on Ohio-st., between Lincoln and Robey. It is worth $1,000.
$2,500—Lot 40x125 on Richey-st., near Division, east of Astor-st. This is also cheap.
$1,200—5-room cottage and lot 24x160, south front, on Taylor-st., near Wood. Cheap.
$2,700 each—3 stone-front 2-story and basement houses and lots on Polk-st., near Hermitage-av. These houses would cost more to build than I ask for house and lot.
T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—
RECEIVER'S SALE
of the S. E. ¼ and the S. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of Lot 7 in Block 11, in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 21, Township 39, Range 14 E. of 3d P. M., otherwise described as Sublot 17 in Assessors' Subdivision of Lots 1 to 7 in said Block 11, being 37½ feet front on South Clark-st. by 78 95-100 feet on Eighteenth-st., improved by a 3-story and basement brick building 37½ feet front by about 60 feet deep.
PAYING A RENTAL OF $1,500 PER ANNUM.
Pursuant to an order of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, entered on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1881, in the case of R. J. Colburn et al. v. the Merchants', Farmers' & Mechanics' Savings Bank, I shall on Wednesday, the 19th day of October, A. D. 1881, at 11 o'clock a. m., at my office, 154 Lake-st., Chicago, sell the above described premises for the sum of
TEN THOUSAND AND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS ($10,500),
payable as follows, to-wit: $5,500 in cash and $5,000 on or before Jan. 15, A. D. 1882, unless a higher and better bid is then received, in which event the highest and the best bid will be accepted.
SAMUEL D. WARD,
Receiver of the M., F. and M. Savings Bank.
Chicago, Oct. 8, 1881.

FOR SALE—
BY THE
CHICAGO REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
116 and 118 Dearborn-st.,
AT AUCTION,
OVER ONE HUNDRED
CHICAGO AND SUBURBAN
RESIDENCE LOTS
WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 19,
At 7:30 o'clock,
AT THE EXCHANGE,
116 and 118 Dearborn-st.

28 RESIDENCE LOTS
ON HAMLIN-AV. AND DAVLIN-ST.,
Fronting on Central Park,
AT AUCTION
THURSDAY, OCT. 20, AT 2:30 P. M.
Sale on the ground.
For Particulars Call at the
CHICAGO REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
116 and 118 Dearborn-st.
W. K. NIXON, Real Estate, President.
CHANDLER & CO., Mortgage Bankers, Treasurers and Trustees.
WM. A. BUTTERS, Manager and Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—BY ANDREWS & BURHANS, 102 Washington-st.:
FIFTH-AV.—Near Harrison-st., 3-story and basement building, two stores below, tenements above.
DEARBORN-AV.—Corner of Ohio-st., flats, well rented.
SOUTH PARK-AV.—Between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts., west front, 50x165 to alley.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—Near Forty-third-st., a large fine 2-story frame residence, 40-foot lot; $5,000.
DREXEL BOULEVARD—Near Forty-second-st., west front, 106x238, high lot covered with trees; cheap.
ORCHARD-ST.—No. 57 and two lots; $1,850.
CHICAGO-AV.—Near Ashland-av., lot 25x125; $1,800.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.:
OCTAGON BROWN STONE FRONT in extra desirable location on South Side, east front; built 3 years ago; has dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; furnace, laundry, and cellar in basement; basement floor is concreted and is thoroughly rat-proof; one of the nicest homes on the South Side; price $12,000; it would cost now $13,500 to duplicate it.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—TWO 2-story and basement brick dwellings, 10 rooms, 118 and 122 North Sheldon-st., $5,000 and $5,500.
Cottage and lot, 365 Carroll-av., corner Elizabeth-st., with large barn, $3,000.
Cottage and lot, 261 Fulton-st., $2,000.
Lot, 100 feet on Cottage Grove-av. by 110 feet on Thirty-first-st., with large building.
A 2-story house, with lot 30x130, near South Park, $2,500. S. D. WARD, Trustee, 154 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
CALUMET-AV.—In the vicinity of Twentysecond-st., stone-front house, including gas-fixtures, mirrors, and $2,000 worth of furniture that ought to go with the house. Price, $20,000.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AN ELEGANT two-story brick residence on Calumet-av., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts. First-class. Cheap. G. W. COOPER & SON, 86 La Salle-st., Room 26.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—TWO GOOD, large lots running through from Elston Road to river, north of Armitage road.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—50 FEET by 160 feet, east front, on Canal-st., between Van Buren and Harrison-sts. Price $10,000. JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE LOT AT THE SOUTH-west corner of Rush and Huron-sts., with the houses Nos. 330 to 336 Huron-st. Apply to OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., Room 3, 34 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON NORTHEAST corner of West Lake and Desplaines-sts. Will be sold cheap. A. J. AVERELL, 127 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE BRICK BUILDing on South Water-st. cheap.
40 feet, West Madison-st., near Clinton; frame improvements.
HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—136 FEET ON WASHINGton-boulevard, east of California-av., at a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BRICK BUILDing on North Clark-st., paying 10 per cent on $45,000. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON SHERMAN-ST., near Van Buren.
Lot corner of Canal and Mather-sts.
Ten acres on Harrison-st., corner Sacramento-av.; wanted, an offer. S. D. WARD, 154 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES NEAR THE Western Indiana car-shops.
HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DWELLING-HOUSES IN different parts of the city taken under foreclosure for sale cheap. Lists and prices sent on application to WALTER MATTOCKS, 40 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO 2-STORY AND BASEment (10-roomed) brick dwellings, Nos. 52 and 54 Arbor-place, near Sheldon-st., at $2,300 each. S. D. WARD, Receiver, 154 Lake-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEAR PULLMAN, A VERY neat, well constructed cottage of five rooms, now building; will be for sale when completed; One Hundred and Fifteenth-st., on the ridge; low price; terms one-fifth cash, balance on long time. Apply to THOMAS SCANLAN, at W. D. Kerfoot & Co.'s, 90 Washington-st., or to E. T. Brookfield, Kensington.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS IN LAKE View, within two blocks of Lincoln-av. cars, and in good neighborhood.
Also some very desirable and cheap lots, with sewer and water, near the lake and a short distance from street cars.
McCONNELL BROS., Room 16, 90 [illegible] Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE, SEVEN miles from Chicago, beautiful residence lots at $40, $50, $75, or $100; near hotel; $5 down, and $5 monthly. (I won't be undersold.) Lots shown free. Abstract free. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES NEAR PULLman. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LAST CHANCE TO BUY a lot at Downer's Grove for $100; $10 down; lots [illegible]. Send for catalogue. FRED M. WOODS, 160 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GLENCOE—LOTS ON THE shore of Lake Michigan, 60 feet above lake, at $100 each, on $5 monthly payments; good schools, churches, and cheap railroad fare; will show lots free any day. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR PULLMAN, in the old town of Kensington, adjoining the Palace-Car Works and improvements, at low prices on easy terms. C. B. SAWYER, 118 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON BELT RAILroad, at the crossing of the Grand Trunk. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES IN E. ½ OF N. W. ¼ of Sec. 8, Town 38, Range 14, located just south of and near the Stock-Yards. A. J. AVERELL, 127 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PULLMAN LOTS, BEAUtiful lots on the ridge west of Pullman and Kensington; high land; good drainage; low prices and long time given. Apply to THOMAS SCANLAN, at W. D. Kerfoot & Co.'s, 90 Washington-st., or to E. T. Brookfield, Kensington.

FOR SALE—A FINE ACRE TRACK near Pullman. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—200X160 FEET ON MICHIgan-av., northwest corner Sixty-first-st., $40. Also, 177x170 feet on Indiana-av., northeast corner Sixty-first-st., covered with fine large trees. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—100X164 FEET IN EGANdale, $18 per foot cash, or $20 per foot on time if sold immediately. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HOMES AT MONTrose, houses, lots, or blocks very cheap on long time. Two railroads, 20 daily trains, fare 9 cents. Examine before buying elsewhere. GEO. C. THOMAS, 85 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO LOTS in Taylor's Addition; 100 houses wanted at once; two choice locations for manufacturing purposes; title perfect. D. S. TAYLOR, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES 1 MILE WEST of the city limits, at a bargain.
HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 125 ACRES OF choice, well-timbered land on lake shore below South Park. The South Chicago branch of the Illinois Central Railroad will pass through the centre and maintain a station on this tract.
S. D. WARD, Receiver, 154 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—A LARGE house and grounds near depot at Glencoe. S. D. WARD, Trustee, 154 Lake-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$5,800—A FIRST-CLASS 140-acre farm, 3 miles of St. Charles, Kane County, Ill., 39 miles from Chicago; this is a nice, rich piece of land, good house, barns, fences, etc., cheap.
$100 per acre—80 acres, 16 miles from Chicago, a splendid, 13-room framed dwelling, fine barn, orchards, spring, etc., 1 mile from depot, just west of Chicago; great bargain.
$75 per acre—200 acres, nicely improved, 20 miles west of Chicago; this land is very nicely improved, good dwelling, barns, and orchards; it is certainly a great bargain; only 12 miles from Stock-Yards.
$1,600—Nice, rich farm, 120 acres; under cultivation, good house and barn, lasting water, with all farm implements and Fairbanks scales, and ½ of this year's crops, 10 miles from Aurora, county seat of Hamilton County, Neb. All for $1,600. This is the nicest and richest farm for the money in the State.
T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY or suburban property (will assume incumbrance or pay difference in cash)—A good 80-acre farm, well improved, fine orchard, stone and osage fences, between Lawrence and Topeka, Kas. Inquire of L. WOTTERSDORF, 171 Blue Island-av., corner of Taylor-st.

FOR SALE—COAL LANDS, 1,300 ACRES, all underlaid with best quality of coal, within a short distance of Gardner and Braceville, Ill., directly on new line of railroad; price low; purchasers can make favorable arrangements with regard to freights. ANDREWS & BURHANS, No. 102 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—25, 50, OR 75 FEET ON State-st., between Van Buren and Twelfth-st., east front, improved or unimproved. JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—THE BEST BRICK HOUSE on the West Side, suitable for two families, that we can sell from $3,000 to $4,000; have several orders for cash. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner of Washington and Halsted-sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—$150,000—1,200 ACRES, COAL mine, only 150 miles west of Chicago, near Rock Island, on C., B. & Q. R. R.; there are 4 drifts; only using one takes out 25,000 tons per year now, only 50 men at work; 120,000 tons in sight; cost $1 per ton to mine, sell at mines for $2.50 cash; there is thought to be 1,000,000 under this 1,200 acres; we have 80 cars, 20 mules, 10 or 15 horses, 3 Fairbanks scales, in fact, everything complete for mining. The land is all elegantly fenced and improved, and rents for $3,000 per year for farming purposes. Easy terms.
$150,000—440 acres of copper mines adjoining the Delaware Mine at Lake Superior; 2 shafts sunk; specimens of ore in my office, also maps and drawings. This property is said to be the richest body of ore-land that has been found in that section of country; it was contracted to be worked for over $1,000,000 before the Chicago fire by men in Chicago and London; it will speak for itself. Great bargain.
$100,000—A No. 1 130-room hotel, 150x110, lot 150x110, in very centre of Chicago; has elevators, and every modern convenience; clearing $2,000 per month now; it is nicely and completely furnished; building is first-class. Will sell this whole property, building and lot, with furniture, for $100,000. Terms to suit; it is a great bargain for some one. T. B. BOYD, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE — ELEGANTLY FURnished boarding-house, rooms all full; profits $100 monthly; $1,500. Lodging-house, rare bargain, $650. Saloon, $800. Drug-store, $900. Medical office, $300. Office business, $150. Central Business Agency, 157 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—DRUGSTORE IN COUNTY seat in Indiana, population 1,400; best stock in place and doing good business; good location; satisfactory reason for selling. Address G 57, Tribune.

FOR SALE—$5,000—FINE OLD-ESTABlished drug store in city of 15,000 people in Iowa. Large stock; does some jobbing business; stock at just what it will invoice at; first-class location and low rent. Terms easy. Sickness cause of sale.
T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$1,500 CASH—BANKING house in No. 1 town of 2,000 people in Eastern Iowa. Will sell large burglar-proof safe, Sargent's time-lock, all the books, business, and office furniture, for $1,500. Only bank in the place; $18,000 now on deposit, and if interest was paid for money could have $100,000. This is in a rich country; no other bank nearer than seventeen miles. First-class place for a German. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF GENERAL merchandise; now doing a good business in a thriving town. With the excellent crops and prices this season, an unusual trade may be anticipated. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address Lock-Box A, Osceola, Neb.

SALOON FOR SALE ON THE WEST Side doing a good business. This is a good chance for the right man. Address L 13, Tribune.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BUSIness-men.—Rock Falls, Ill., located at the junction of the C., B. & Q., C. & N. W., and R. R., I. & St. L. Railways, is the largest manufacturing town of its age in the West, and offers unusual advantages to manufacturers of almost any commodity. It has a large and enduring water-power, which, when fully developed, will support a city of 50,000 inhabitants. Its railway facilities are No. 1 in every respect.
Improved water-power for sale in large or small quantities at low figures and on easy terms. Also, room and power to rent for large or small business in new brick building, very low.
Every possible encouragement is offered to manufacturers and others to locate here.
$250,000 worth of unimproved water-power and land will be donated to parties improving the same.
Address A. P. SMITH, Rock Falls, Ill.
Refers to the management of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Company, Chicago, Ill.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID, LOAN OFFICE, 99 EAST Madison-st. (licensed). Established 1865. Diamond broker and bullion dealer. Cash paid for old gold and silver, diamonds, pearls, etc., etc. Colorado Branch, 403½ Larimer-st., Denver.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1855.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on diamonds, watches, and jewelry at TOM N. DONNELLY & CO.'S loan office. 118 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal, and all good securities, at lowest rates. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture, with or without removal, on favorable terms; no commissions. 130 Dearborn-st., Room 16.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE Savings and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate in sums of $1,000 and upwards at lowest rates; municipal bonds negotiated. LEWIS & KNOTT, Rooms 5 and 6 Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st.

MORTGAGE LOANS MADE AND first mortgages bought on improved city property and Illinois farms. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., Tribune Building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal, and on collaterals. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., 132 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO real estate in sums of $1,000 to $100,000. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, machinery, horses, carriages, etc. Chattel mortgages bought. Room 40 Portland Block, 107 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS IN SUMS OF $5,000 and upwards at 6 per cent net upon improved city property. LYMAN & JACKSON, 35 Portland Block.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE WHO WISH to borrow money on city real estate at lowest rates to call on us. GREENEBAUM SONS, 73 Dearborn-st.

6 AND 7 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN on city real estate in sums to suit. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE 9x12 ENGINE COMplete, with governor.
One 8½x12 engine complete, with governor.
One 8x12 engine complete, with governor.
One 8x10 engine complete, with governor.
One 6x8 upright engine complete, with governor.
One 4½x6 upright engine complete, with governor.
Also a full line of planing-mill and miscellaneous machinery, new and second-hand, at 45 Merwin-st. Forest City Machinery Depot, Cleveland, O.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ALL THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN who wish to sell cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding will do well by sending orders to H. Herschel, 408 State-st. I will pay 25 per cent more than any other dealer in the city; don't sell your cast-off clothing before you get an offer from MR. or MRS. HERSCHEL. Remember the number, 408 State-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE house, a young man thoroughly experienced in billing groceries. Address M 73, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—GOOD PANTSMAKERS. Lakeside Building, southwest corner Clark and Adams-sts.

WANTED—GOOD TINNER—CAN GO to work this morning. H. WACHTER, 3907 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS UPHOLsterer, one who thoroughly understands laying carpets and hanging shades and lambrequins; none but a sober, industrious man need apply; a steady job will be given to the right man. Address RODERWELL & STUDOR, Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN COOK. Apply St. Charles Hotel, 15 and 17 South Clark.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—1,000 RAILROAD LABORers; wages $1.75 to $2 per day; free fare; [illegible] wood and [illegible] choppers; [illegible] sawmill hands; [illegible] for the South; cheap tickets to the west. CHRISTIAN & CO., [illegible] South Water-st., and [illegible] South Canal-st.

WANTED—LABORERS FOR CHICAgo & Northwestern Railroad in Iowa, Michigan, and Minnesota, $1.75 to $2 per day; [illegible] for Wisconsin; free fare; [illegible] for Southern Missouri, cheap fare; year's work. Cheap tickets to all points South. J. H. SPERBECK, 21 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN TO CANVASS AMONG private families; article first class; sells from $7.50 to $12.00, according to size; sold on installments. Call at [illegible] East Jackson-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO SELL goods in the city. Address with reference H 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUTH OF 18 YEARS, one not afraid of work; must come well recommended. Apply between 8 and 9 a. m. to EDWIN GIRLING, Tremont House, baggage-room.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR ARnold's patent automatic boiler, the best selling steam cooker in the market. 223 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A PROMINENT PHILAdelphia notion and ladies' furnishing house desires experienced and competent salesmen for Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the entire Northwest. Address, with full particulars, SALESMAN, [illegible] Madison-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; German preferred. 730 North Park-av.

WANTED—ALL GIRLS AND WOMEN of all ages and nationalities will be provided with work without delay. There are now excellent chances for women in want of employment. Strangers assisted. [illegible]
GOOD SAMARITAN SOCIETY, 173 East Randolph-st.

Dressmakers.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER and fitter for a leading dressmaking house; only those of highest ability and experience need apply. M. MOORE, 225 Penn-av., Pittsburg, Pa.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR HOUSEwork. Apply to us for situations and good homes with the best families. International Employment Bureau, [illegible] Wabash-av., corner Harrison-st.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN AND Scandinavian girls for private families and boarding-houses, at G. DUSKE'S office, 190 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A WELL-KNOWN FIRM wishes to engage the services of a lady of good appearance and business tact to solicit orders from the retail trade for a line of goods always in demand. A liberal arrangement made with the proper party. Good reference will be required. Do not apply unless possessed of good business qualifications. Address N 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED LADY as agent; salary and expenses paid; only persons of intelligence need answer. Address O M 1, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—I WANT A position Nov. 1; married man 31 years old; 12 years' active experience as office manager and general business man; capable, and not afraid of work. Good references, and best of reasons for leaving present place. Expect a fair salary and want position only where good work will be appreciated, and chance for promotion; temporary job not wanted. Address H 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man of 23, with great experience and knowledge of the wholesale business. Can give A 1 references. Address H 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKkeeper or cashier in mercantile or grain commission house; very best of references. G 4, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—TO REAL ESTATE owners—a permanent position by a man able to make out all repairs on buildings, painting and paperhanging, collection of rents, keeping accounts, etc. Reference and bonds for faithful work, if necessary. Address N 94, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ELDERLY English lady, to take care of a lady invalid or to do general housework in a small family of three. Best of references, if required. Address, for two days, Mrs. MARY KIRBY, Englewood, Ill.

Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSmaker, in private families, by the day. 317 Thirty-first-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES in need of good Scandinavian or German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 190 Milwaukee-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—INDIANA-AV., NEAR SIXteenth-st., marble front, very convenient; now vacant. C. B. SAWYER, 118 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—700 MONROE-ST.; 2-STORY and basement brick; 10 rooms; bath, furnace, gas-fixtures, etc. H. POTWIN, 128 Washington-st.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE—TWO-STORY frame dwelling; 8 rooms; modern improvements; large lot [illegible] front; with barn; No. [illegible] Throop-st., northeast corner of West Harrison. Apply to J. & J. M. GAMBLE, 40 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 12 rooms on Fulton-st., near Union Park, to a small family without children, or will board owner. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT MONTROSE—DESIRAble house, 9 rooms, with furnace, gas-machine, and cistern; furnished or unfurnished, as may be desired. Apply to A. W. STEVENS, at Marshall Field & Co.'s wholesale, or Mrs. A. W. STEVENS, Palmer House.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

West Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED rooms at 205 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE NEAR GOOD CORner on West side, with counters, shelving, and drawers; suitable for grocery. N. MARTIN, [illegible] South Water-st.

TO RENT—STORE 24X85 NO. 269 WAbash-av. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEman and his wife, a furnished or unfurnished house in a good part of the city [illegible] vicinity of the house. Address Room [illegible] Palmer House.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FIRST-class furnished or partly furnished house from Nov. 1 to May 1; parties are responsible and prepared to pay liberally for the right place; no children. Address K 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS, 20 APplications each [illegible] cents each. [illegible] Central Room Agency, [illegible] Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ALL THOSE having houses or stores to rent, send description, as we have applications [illegible] NER & BUTLER, [illegible] La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN OFFICE ON La Salle-st., in the vicinity of Madison, to be used as a banking house. Possession wanted in about one month. Address M 8, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 EAST Washington-st.—Horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices; or will exchange. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN WILL sell his fine road horse, Harry Lambert, [illegible] 6 years old, [illegible] square, level [illegible] free and [illegible] first premium [illegible] fastest [illegible] [illegible]

HORSES WINTERED AT MY FARM in satisfactory manner; [illegible] TON, Deerfield, Ill.

HORSES WINTERED AT DOWNER'S Grove; box and grain; stabled nights; [illegible] ers Grove, or [illegible]

$450 WILL BUY A FINE ROAD mare, [illegible] will sell separate [illegible]

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc. [illegible] GEORGE PARRY, [illegible] West Monroe-st.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

C. Alexander, Ireland, is at the Palmer.

John J. Endres, Danville, is at the Tremont.

E. Stansfeld, Leeds, Eng., is at the Tremont.

Ed L. Merritt, of Springfield, is at the Tremont.

James Guest, Montreal, Can., is at the Tremont.

N. W. Wells, Schuyler, Neb., is at the Grand Pacific.

T. N. Waul, Galveston, Tex., is at the Grand Pacific.

J. L. Thompson, Lynchburg, Va., is at the Palmer.

C. Gathorne Hill, London, Eng., is at the Palmer.

Herbert Magniac, London, Eng., is at the Tremont.

George W. Billings, Cleveland, O., is at the Sherman.

William J. Mitchell, New York, is at the Sherman.

Thomas Wharrie, Glasgow, Scotland, is at the Palmer.

Miss Sara Jewett, the actress, New York, is at the Sherman.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Winship, Montreal, Can., are at the Sherman.

A. Thomson, E. Giroux, and P. P. Hall, Quebec, are at the Sherman.

W. L. Pickard and John McCullough, Salt Lake City, are at the Palmer.

Philip Phillips, "the Sweet Singer of Israel," New York, is at the Sherman.

Dr. Litton Forbes, the London (Eng.) newspaper correspondent, is at the Palmer.

Victor S. Reynolds, Paris, France, George Barrie, London, Eng., are at the Grand Pacific.

Thomas McGill, Central Railroad and Banking Company, Atlanta, Ga., is at the Grand Pacific.

Frank Rahm, General Manager Woodruff Palace-Car Company, Pittsburg, is at the Grand Pacific.

Edward E. Rice, Miss Topsy Venn, Miss Carrie Perkins, Harry Dixie, and Harry Layton, of the Rice Surprise Party, are registered at the Grand Pacific.

F. L. Tuttle, Cleveland, O.; H. P. Baldwin and wife, Dallas, Tex.; John A. Carnahan, Ogden, Utah; D. A. Ray and William B. Baker, Springfield, Ill., are at the Leland.

The City of Chicago has been offered $127,000 for the armory site, on the southwest corner of Adams and Franklin streets; a good price. William Bross sold to William C. Lobenstein a fifty-foot lot on the northeast corner of State street and Eldridge court for $24,000.

John Martin, an orphan boy of 12 years, while playing with other boys of his own age in T. Almendinger's barn at the corner of State and Oak streets at 3:30 yesterday morning, was kicked in the right groin by a mule, and so severely injured that it is feared he cannot live. He was taken to the County Hospital.

Henry Eberhardt, of No. 26 Ruble street, was badly cut in the left arm by an unknown man, who took part in a general fight at a late hour Saturday night at the corner of Jefferson and Sixteenth streets. Dr. Mulfinger, who attended him, says the wound is about an inch deep and six inches long. Though severe, it is not likely to prove dangerous.

James Stasney, 10 years old, living with his parents at No. 366 Rebecca street, while crossing the Northwestern Railway tracks at Paulina street at 2:45 yesterday afternoon, was accidentally run down by some freight-cars which were being shoved backwards by engine No. 153, and had his right leg crushed off below the knee. He was taken home and was attended by Drs. Hobbs and Schirmer.

Officers McHugh and Hoffman, of the Chicago Avenue Station, yesterday found the body of an unknown man floating in the river near Miller's Dry-Dock, on Goose Island. The deceased was about 45 years old, five feet six inches tall, stout build, sandy hair, side-whiskers and mustache, and was clad in a brown coat with velvet collar, black pantaloons and vest, and low slippers. The body appears to have been in the water about a week, and the face was so bruised and swollen as to be entirely beyond recognition. The body was taken to the Morgue.

A young man of 18 years, employed on one of Seipp's beer delivery wagons, became so soggy with liquor, that when near the corner of Halsted and Ewing streets at 5:20 yesterday afternoon, fell from his seat upon the backs of the horses and thence to the ground. He was badly injured by the horses trampling upon him, and by one of the wheels of the wagon passing over him, and was taken to the County Hospital for treatment. He would undoubtedly have been killed outright, had his companion not dragged him from beneath the wagon just as the hind wheel was about to pass over his neck.

A fellow conspicuous for his braggadocio entered the West Chicago Avenue Police Station a few nights ago and claimed to have been assaulted and robbed in the streets of $40 cash, a sixteen-shooting revolver, and an Arkansas toothpick, otherwise called a dirk-knife. He claimed to be a Texas cattle drover, and said he was temporarily stopping at No. 98 Cleaver street. The police found no house at that number, and began to be suspicious of the fellow. At a late hour Saturday night Officers Bender and Blixseth found the Texan prowling the streets in a suspicious manner, and, finding a five-shooter in his possession, ran him in. He gave the name of Henry Thomas, and acknowledges that the story of the robbery was all fiction, gotten up by himself, he doesn't know why.

The announced meeting of the Homestead Association for laboring men failed to obtain a quorum yesterday afternoon at 192 Washington street, on account of the more pressing session of the Labor Press Committee, but a few pertinent facts were gleaned concerning the enterprise from the would-be Chairman. The location of the Homestead will be in the suburb of Jefferson, at the junction of the St. Paul and the Northwestern Railroads, there being ten acres of excellent land purchasable for $2,000. The arrangement will be strictly coöperative, for the benefit of mechanics and toilers of the pick. The committee was organized last summer, 100 shares of $100 each being issued, payable in installments. It is hoped that more interest will be manifested in the project by those in whose interest alone it has been created.

The Associated Labor Press Committee met yesterday afternoon at 192 Washington street. It was composed chiefly of representatives from the Trades Assembly, with Mr. A. L. Gibb in the chair. The design of this committee is to forward the completion of the project of placing the publication of the *Progressive Age* solely in the hands and for the interests of the Labor Fraternity, which desires to have an organ absolutely under its control. The company will be of a joint stock affair, 200 shares being purchasable by members of the labor unions at $10 each—one share being, however, the limit for one man. The price of subscription will be the same—$1.50 per year, Mr. Ed Erwin being retained as editor. It is probable that the place of publication will be changed from its present location at 116 Monroe street. The unanimous support of the labor unions is assured, the circulation of the paper having already reached 15,000 copies. The license for the new organization has been obtained from Springfield.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss residents of Chicago held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Swiss Männerchor, in Uhlich Block, to take steps toward sending some material aid to their countrymen who have suffered from the great landslide at Elm, and from other less formidable calamities. The chair was occupied by Mr. Louis Boerlin, Swiss Consul in this city. A Central Committee for Chicago and vicinity was appointed, consisting of Louis Boerlin, Jacob Manz, Fancis J. Joliat, J. J. Jung, and Coelistin Berchmeier. This committee will appoint a Finance Committee of five for each division of the city, to circulate subscription books. The Central Committee was empowered to designate to the Head Council in Switzerland the proportion of the Chicago contributions to be applied to Elm and the other sufferers. It was announced that all authorized collectors would be given subscription books bearing the seal of the Swiss Consul at Chicago authorizing them to act in such capacity. A list was circulated at the meeting and was very generally signed by those present.

IRISH INDIGNATION.

SIXTH WARD LAND LEAGUE.

The arrest of Parnell has inspired the Land-League cause in this city with a new stimulus. Yesterday afternoon the Sixth Ward League met for the first time in several months, and called out a large attendance. The meeting was held in a class-room in St. Stanislaus' School-house, corner of Eighteenth and Johnson streets, and was presided over by Vice-President Rawleigh. Those who were delinquent in paying their weekly assessments in the past came to time, and the sum of $18 was realized. A committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions condemning England's course in incarcerating Charles Stewart Parnell, which, after an hour's deliberation, submitted the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, The British Government that it might show its intense hatred of the Irish people, and at the same time show its own weakness, in ordering the arrest and imprisonment of the Irish people's representative, Charles Stewart Parnell, and others; therefore

Resolved, That we, the members of the Sixth Ward Land League, denounce the perfidious British Ministry, and Gladstone, its head. We hereby pledge ourselves to earnestly stand by the League, and hereby resolve to meet every two weeks and strengthen the interest in the Irish cause.

Resolved, That each one of us will use his influence in bringing one or more of his friends to the meetings, and that we will also attend the mass-meeting to be held in McCormick Hall this week to give expression to the indignation felt by Irishmen in America at the course taken by the English Government.

Resolved, That all money in possession of our Treasurer be forthwith sent to Patrick Egan Treasurer Land League, in Paris.

The meeting adjourned for two weeks.

THE MICHAEL DAVITT

organization held a spirited meeting last night at 3001 Archer avenue. The voluble Chairman, Mr. Conway, consumed most of the session in an extempore funeral oration on the violated sanctities of Home Rule in Ireland, and gave utterance to many strong ideas on the tyranny of the English Government. He spoke of this as a glorious opportunity to gather in recruits from the lukewarm patriots who call themselves Irishmen. He longed for the power to raise a regiment of warriors who would rush to the rescue of the imprisoned heroes. As the regiment was not forthcoming a committee was appointed to draft resolutions, deploring the National catastrophe, and denouncing the unprecedented act of violence as an unpardonable outrage. One sagacious gentleman remarked that in one respect the imprisonment of Parnell and Dillon was a triumph for the great and undying principles of land-leagueism, and could not fail to cast a halo of martyrdom around the head of the fair goddess of Irish liberty. Ireland wanted money now, but shortly both soldiers and money must be used to cast aside the manacles of military oppression that was arousing the slumbering indignation of the whole world. Because Gladstone has cast shameful reproach upon the existing administration of the British Government by throwing into a cell a member of Parliament, Irishmen need no longer respect a Government that does not respect itself.

ELECTRIC FIRES.

UNDERGROUND CABLES THE ONLY REMEDY.

The fire loss sustained by the Chicago Telephone Company Friday afternoon as the result of some of its wires having been crossed by one used for an electric light, has led to an inquiry as to what the prospects are for future accidents of a similar character. Particularly is this inquiry made, inasmuch as there is at present in Chicago an electric light company which is endeavoring to secure the privilege of running open-air wires through the business portion of the city for purposes of street illumination. To obtain the views of a competent electrician in the premises a Tribune reporter yesterday asked Prof. Barrett, Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, what danger, in his opinion, would be likely to arise from the introduction of open-air electric-light wires in the streets of the city. The Professor said that there was just one way to avoid serious accidents and perhaps loss of life in lighting the streets with electricity. This way was to lay the wires in underground cables. It would also be the most economical way for the electric-light company. The peculiarity of the dynamo current (the electric-light current) was its wonderful intensity. It jumped off at the slightest provocation. Even a board placed against an electric light wire would carry off a portion of the current. The atmosphere itself carried off from 16 to 20 per cent. If lines of electric-light wires were strung along on the same poles with the telephone wires, the telephones would be rendered practically useless. Or, if the wires crossed, those of the telephone would be burned up. If not burned up they would carry the dynamo current to the instruments and ruin them, likely cause fires, and possibly do injury to persons who might be talking through the instruments. By laying the electric-light wires in underground cables the entire current could be saved, and besides there would be no danger from crossed wires. Of course cables could be strung along poles, but this would be too costly a way and too inconvenient; there would also be a loss to the current, consequent upon the supports to the cables affecting the substance, no matter how well insulated the cables might be. The proper way was to have the city condemn enough space under the pavements to make room for the electric-light wires or cables.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

There has been a good deal of complaint lately about the gas at Hyde Park, which seems to be well founded. Last night it was found impossible to illuminate either houses or streets by this means, and the householders were compelled to fall back on their kerosene lamps, while the belated pedestrian had to grope about in the darkness as best he could. Some time ago the matter of appointing a Receiver for the company was discussed, and if the suggestion were carried into effect now the action would be quite timely. The people pay twice as much for gas here as in the city, while the quality of the gas is far inferior to Chicago gas.

GRAND CROSSING.

The Superintendent of Schools has issued the following notice: "The Board of Education, at a meeting held Friday evening, decided to reopen the school at Grand Crossing Monday morning, Oct. 17, thus giving all parents who choose an opportunity to send their children to school. Those pupils who are detained at home during the prevalence of diphtheria will not lose their places in their classes, nor will their record of attendance be affected. No pupils who are known to have been exposed to any contagious disease, or who have attended a funeral, or visited at a house where there is a case of diphtheria, will be allowed to remain in school. Parents who know of any pupils having been exposed will confer a favor upon the community by promptly informing the teachers." There are about thirty cases of the disease at Grand Crossing at present.

Sneak-thieves entered the house of Mr. Storms on Saturday night and stole some jewelry valued at $25.

PULLMAN.

Fire Company No. 2 met Saturday night and elected the following officers: Captain, Charles Morgan; Lieutenant, N. Sindall; Secretary, Theodore Van Keonig; Treasurer, E. W. Hendricks.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

The South Chicago Land League held a meeting yesterday afternoon and passed resolutions condemning the action of the English Government in arresting Parnell.

OVERCOMING OBSTACLES.

A Little Story About a Great Engineer—How Success Was Achieved by Breaking Up an Old Custom.

Years ago a lad went to a drawing-master to take lessons in drawing. The preceptor came with a portfolio of engravings to be used as sample copies, and handed the new scholar one which he thought would suit a new beginner. Said he: "My young friend, here is one which presents hardly any difficulties, and I think you can draw it very nicely." The lad manfully replied: "Sir, I came here to overcome difficulties, not to avoid them." This was an idea which had not occurred to the drawing-master. It put new life into him in his relations with his scholars. The lad who suggested it went on step by step from one difficult thing to another, all the time making the most gratifying advancement, and finally far outstripping those who studied with him. He manifested a talent for engineering; and while yet young rose to the top of his profession, being the designer and builder of some of the most famous of the large bridges built in this country.

This man's success was owing to his breaking through an old custom. The other boys and their teacher had been plodding along in an uninteresting sort of a way, and had not waked up to a realization of what they might do if they tried.

It is just so with many people who have been plodding along in the habit of being sick and feeling poorly. They have been feeling that way so long that they have forgotten—if they ever knew—what good health is. When other people talk of being well and strong they sigh and say that will do for others, but there is no such good luck for them. They have nursed their woes so long and so patiently the woes have become a part of themselves.

But these good folk ought to stop and consider. Other people have been made well. Why not try themselves? See what has been done for others by Brown's Iron Bitters, the great remedy, whose praises are now on everybody's lips. Brown's Iron Bitters is the best preparation of iron and cinchona ever made. It brings these two invaluable remedies into their proper relations and introduces them into the human system, one as an invigorator of the blood, the other as a tonic which has no superior. A clergyman in Georgia, the Rev. Mr. Anderson, had suffered for years with dyspepsia, and found these "Bitters" a perfect restorer of his digestive powers. For eighteen years Mrs. Marshall, of Troy, N. Y., had been a sufferer from a complication of nervous disorders. They yielded to the salutary influences of Brown's Iron Bitters. Mr. Montague, a wealthy Virginian, of Christiansburg, suffered from kidney disease, so that he thought he would die. The physicians failed to cure him, but Brown's Iron Bitters made him a new man. One of his children, coming out of a severe attack of scarlet fever, was entirely prostrated, and continued so until restored to health by Brown's Iron Bitters. Mr. McKenzie, of Richmond, Va., was told by his physicians that one lung was gone, and that his kidneys were in a hopeless condition. He is now a well man. Brown's Iron Bitters did it. Mr. Connolly, a merchant in Oil City, says that every bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters is *worth its weight in gold*, it did so much for himself, his wife, and two children, who had all suffered with indigestion, headaches, and other serious ailments.

The above are but a few instances, selected from many. The people who want to keep on being sick, just for the pleasure it gives them to suffer and complain, had better not take it. Those who are so set in their ways that they do not want to overcome the obstacle of ancient precedent which rises up in their way, had better not take Brown's Iron Bitters. Those who want an excuse for tippling, and would like something like what is sold in barrooms, had better not take Brown's Iron Bitters, for it is not the sort of thing they are after. But those who are sick and honestly want to get well; those who are feeble and want to be strong; those who are debilitated and want robust health—all these ought to try Brown's Iron Bitters, for it will do them good.

LOCAL CRIME.

Yesterday's Record at the Police Stations.

Oscar Guntzer and Thomas Schuitzett, two German bartenders, each 23 years of age, were arrested yesterday for maliciously breaking an $85 mirror in Tony May's saloon, No. 275 Clark street. They are at the Armory.

Henry Kuntzman, a recently-discharged driver of one of Conrad Seipp's beer-wagons, is at the Chicago Avenue Station charged with embezzling $32, which he collected while in the employ of the company. Conrad Webber, agent for the company, swore out the warrant.

Two young men named William Schlundt and Philip Holtz quarreled over a game of pool at 5:15 yesterday afternoon in Jacob Dommermuth's saloon, No. 64 Blue Island avenue, and Schlundt losing his temper drew a knife and cut his antagonist in the back below the right shoulder blade.

Henry Lyman, of No. 339 West Randolph street, was assaulted and robbed of a small sum of money and a silver watch by four or five ruffians and thieves, whom he encountered at an early hour yesterday morning in front of Eddie Marsh's saloon on Halsted street, south of Madison. Shortly thereafter Officer McTigue arrested in the vicinity a well-known thug, John Connors, alias Conboy, in whose possession the stolen watch was found.

Robert O'Connor, a fellow 18 years of age, was caught at 1 o'clock yesterday morning by Special Officer Henry F. Smith attempting to effect an entrance into J. L. Larnow's hat store, No. 364 Milwaukee avenue, by breaking a window in front of the establishment. His partner, whose name has not been learned, ran when the officer approached and so escaped arrest. O'Connor was locked up at the West Chicago Avenue Station and will this morning have a hearing before Justice Walsh.

August Erickson, a Russian sailor 28 years old, had a fight yesterday afternoon at H. Henderson's saloon, No. 61 East Kinzie street, with a shipmate named Thomas Nelson, and in the altercation drew a knife, such as most sailors carry, and stabbed his adversary twice, once on the nose and once in the back of the neck. The latter wound was about five inches in length, and of a very painful, though not dangerous, character. Nelson was cared for by Dr. Howe, and the bloodthirsty Russian was locked up at the Chicago Avenue Station, where he will this morning have a hearing before Justice Kaufmann. Drink was the cause of the fight.

Detectives Simmons and Laughlin arrested yesterday, at the corner of Halsted and Wright streets, a notorious burglar and thief named "Mickey" Carberry, who will be remembered here as the person who about four years ago shot, but did not kill, Officer Howe, then stationed at West Madison street. The present complaint against Carberry is that he is a fugitive from justice, he having recently escaped from the Kentucky Penitentiary at Frankfort, where he was serving out a "fall" of five years given him for burglary. Mickey is at present sojourning at the Central Station, where he will remain till the arrival of one of the authorities from the Blue Grass region.

The most thankful man in the city yesterday was, perhaps, Peter Platt, the farmer living at the corner of Ashland avenue and Thirty-sixth street, who was the victim of a trio of masked burglars Saturday evening. And the latter, no doubt, cursed their luck hourly when they read in the papers how they had found only $25 cash and overlooked $2,245 cash. The police have made several arrests, but are satisfied that they have not yet found the right persons, and have no direct clew to them. Mr. Platt describes them as being well dressed in dark clothing and slouched hats, slimly built, and measuring one about six feet and the other two about five feet ten inches each.

WESTERN PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued the Past Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 16.—A. H. Evans & Co. report the following list of patents issued by the United States Patent Office:

ILLINOIS.

James C. Anderson, Highland Park, reducing clay, clay-shale, etc.

Isaac S. Bates, Minonk, fender attachment to cultivators.

Anthony C. Beranek, Chicago, voting apparatus.

J. J. Clause, Chicago, delivery apparatus.

Martin Conrad, Chicago, tongue support.

A. C. Ellithorpe, Chicago, safety device for elevators.

J. B. Gilliham, Merritt, car-coupling.

H. H. Gross, Englewood, mounting terrestrial globes.

W. Hassel, Brussels, animal-shears.

W. H. Higgins, Chicago, yeast.

J. R. Kinley, Chicago, apparatus for preventing the freezing of water.

J. A. Miller, Grand Crossing, balance for timepieces.

A. C. Monger, Amboy, gearing to windmills.

G. Moore, W. H. Johnson, Moline, combined plow and drill.

W. R. Patterson, Chicago, armoring lead pipes and telegraph cables.

L. Silland, Edwardsville, harrow.

E. C. Standiford, J. T. Todd, Chrisman, fastenings for neckties.

S. M. Stevens, De Kalb, fence-wire stretcher.

A. W. Stewart, Chicago, wardrobe bed and bed bottom.

A. Van Fleet, Chicago, barbing machine.

WISCONSIN.

K. Annussen, Winchester, turbine water-wheel.

C. A. Boardman, Boardman, combined step and extension ladder.

H. C. Crocker, Milwaukee, hermetically sealed paper packages.

M. B. Erskine, Racine, harvester heading machine.

T. J. Farrell, Fort Howard, locomotive spring.

D. H. Houston, Cambria, photographic apparatus.

W. Toepfer, Milwaukee, trap-door for malt-kilns.

F. L. Wickham, Racine, washing-machine.

MICHIGAN.

A. G. Barton, Constantine, hay-rack.

J. R. Fish, Grand Rapids, grate.

G. L. Hoxsie, A. Pifer, Blissfield, clay-grinding machine.

J. W. Langley, Ann Arbor, electric lamp.

M. L. Nichols, Center Township, Emmett County, drag saw.

A. Wood, Milford, car-coupling.

MINNESOTA.

J. H. Elward, Stillwater, feed mechanism for saw-mills.

IOWA.

G. B. Buell, Dubuque, fastening for spring-bed bottoms.

B. F. Carlow, Red Oak, tire-tightener.

C. C. Gilman, Hardin County, fire-proof composition.

G. D. Herring, Charles City, gate.

A. S. Houck, Bedford, planter.

W. D. Watrous, Cedar Rapids, rotary bolt.

INDIANA.

J. A. Await, Anderson, watch regulator and safety pinion for watches.

C. W. Bennet, Manchester, horse-detacher.

J. W. Bradshaw, L. C. Richardson, Indianapolis, broom.

E. Bunch, Richmond, spring bed-bottom.

W. F. Cornelius, Muncie, buckle.

M. Crawford, Indianapolis, hog-scraping machine.

D. A. Foster, Green's Fork, vehicle wheel.

G. W. Freeman, Frankfort, buckle.

W. W. Hopkins, Thorntown, device for scale-beams.

H. Ogborn, Richmond, fence.

A. Schray, A. Braentigam, New Albany, machine for graining and dieing leather.

NEBRASKA.

J. H. Stokesbery, Aurora, harrow.

Treatment of Hay-Fever.

Cove Castle, Loch Long, N. B.—*To the Editor of Nature:* Some years ago Prof. Helmholtz, in a letter to you, gave an account of a remedy he had found for "hay-fever." This was simply to treat the part of the nose, which seems to be the seat of the trouble, with sulphate of quinine solution by pouring it into the nose with a pipette, while lying on a sofa with the head turned upside down. Having had the most enjoyable part of summer destroyed by hay-fever ever since I can remember, I have tried every remedy I have heard of, including internal doses of arsenic, and I have found them all to fail. Prof. Helmholtz's method only gives me relief for ten minutes or so, and cold water does the same. I have tried solutions of sulphate of zinc and tannin, and many other astringents, but all to no purpose. As many others knew that I was experimenting upon myself in this matter I have had several patients trying all the remedies that I have tried, and I can therefore say with certainty that no remedy yet published will cure hay-fever. I have, however, succeeded in finding a method which is a really effectual cure, and as I know that many are rendered miserable during the most enjoyable part of the year, I hasten to give them the benefit of the result of my inquiries. One thing which misled me was that my eyes were often very much inflamed and pained during an attack, and I often tried remedies for my eyes, which have sometimes gone wrong when I had no hay-fever, when they were only affected in sympathy with my nose. I found that the only thing required was to prevent the entrance of the pollen grains into the nose. When there are not too many in the air, as during or after rain, it is simply necessary to stop the nose with a spring clip. I have used a piece of brass or steel ribbon bent double, and having only sufficient spring to close the nostrils without undue pressure. This causes the patient to breathe by the mouth, but one soon gets used to the inconvenience. I found that to stop the nostrils with cotton wool was far too irritating, especially as those afflicted with hay-fever are so owing to the tenderness of the internal coating of the nose. When going among hay a further precaution must be taken—viz.: plugging the ducts from the eyes. I used for this purpose dumb-bell shaped pieces of glass, which are quite easily slipped into the ducts, and can be removed when wanted. Thus protected, any one who is troubled by hay-fever can go into the camp of the enemy and stir up hay in a field with as much immunity as one not troubled with this "sixth sense." The season for hay-fever is nearly passed now, but I hope that the publication of this note will be the cause of relief to many during next summer, and on that plea I ask its publication in your valuable journal, and hope that medical men in the South of England, where hay-fever is common, will give it a trial and report upon it next summer. In Scotland hay-fever is practically unknown.

J. B. Hannay.

The ladies who some time since were unable to go out, having taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, are quite recovered, and have gone on their way rejoicing.

THE RAILROADS.

Statistics from the Annual Report of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Sharp Practice at the Recent Ohio & Mississippi Election.

The Texas & Pacific Road to Be Finished by the New Year.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Madison, Wis., Oct. 15.—The annual report of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company to Railway-Commissioner Turner for the year ending June 30, 1881, was received by that officer this morning. The total number of miles of track operated by this company June 30 last was 3,786 17-100, of which there were 1,053 22-100 miles in Wisconsin, 295 77-100 in Illinois, 987 6-100 in Iowa, 999 8-100 in Minnesota, and 451 4-100 in Dakota. On the 30th of June, 1880, there were 3,425 26-100 miles, 1,024 95-100 being in Wisconsin, 316 55-100 in Illinois, 827 12-100 in Iowa, 1,002 44-100 in Minnesota, and 254 30-100 in Dakota. This is an aggregate increase of 360 90-100 miles during the past fiscal year. All of these figures are exclusive of sidetracks. The general exhibit for the year ending June 30, 1881, is as follows: Total income earnings, including elevators, $14,751,455.41; operating expenses, except taxes, $8,929,027.34; excess of income, $5,828,428.07; taxes, $426,759.05; interest and exchange received over amount paid on premium bonds, etc., $484,288.09; interest accrued during the year, $3,750,000—viz.: On funded debt, say $3,750,000; on other debts, none. Dividends declared, $1,942,237.08; on preferred stock (7 per cent), $863,938.80; on common stock (6 per cent), $1,078,238.28; sinking-fund, $81,000. Total, $199,996.13. During the year sixteen passengers were injured from causes beyond their control and eight injured by their own misconduct or want of caution. One employé was killed from causes beyond his control and nineteen injured. Eighteen employés were killed by their own misconduct or want of caution, and 172 injured from the same cause. Seventeen other persons were killed and twenty-three injured by their own misconduct or want of caution. There was paid out during the year in compensation for personal injury $71,708.84. A large proportion of the injuries cited were of a trivial character. There was paid out for 198 farm animals killed $3,696.94. During the year there was built in Wisconsin twenty ninety-nine-hundredths miles—from Brodhead to Albany, seven fifteen-hundredths, and from Janesville to Beloit, thirteen eighty-four-hundredths. There have been no advances in the rates of freight during the year. Some reductions were made on the Wisconsin Valley Division. It is an enforced rule of the company not to employ or retain in service men who make an immoderate use of intoxicating liquors. The number of locomotives owned by the company is 470; passenger cars, 187; baggage, mail, and express cars, 140; parlor or sleeping cars, 25; freight cars, 15,720; other cars, 236.

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI.

Gould seems to be greatly annoyed over his defeat at the Ohio & Mississippi election, and the Gould organs are trying to make out that the Baltimore & Ohio had won the fight by unfair means. It looks rather queer for Gould to charge others of "skulduggery" when it is well known that Gould is not overscrupulous regarding the means to obtain his ends. The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the editor of which was Gould's candidate for the Receivership of the Ohio & Mississippi, has the following regarding the contest between the Garretts and Gould for the control of the Ohio & Mississippi:

A Cincinnati *Enquirer* reporter last Friday was informed that when the Garretts learned that Gould had designs upon getting control of the Ohio & Mississippi Road, they dispatched an agent to Europe immediately for the purpose of securing proxies to the stock held there.

It was also stated that enormous sums were paid before they could be secured.

The same informant also said "had the parties holding stock in Europe complied with their promises to Gould in granting him proxies he would then have been able to have carried the election. Gould had promised him proxies for 160,000 shares by foreign shareholders." This last statement, however, was denied by the Baltimore & Ohio people, who said that no promises had been made to Mr. Gould. However, it is known that Mr. Gould's agent was in Europe about the time the agents of the Garretts were there.

The following brief interview with an attorney in the employ of the Ohio & Mississippi Road throws additional light on the subject as to the second meeting on Thursday morning, mention of which was made in yesterday's issue of the *Enquirer*, which verifies the statement heretofore made that the Baltimore & Ohio crowd were practicing skulduggery:

"You ought to have been with us at Cincinnati for the last two days," said H. D. McMullen, attorney for the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad at Lawrenceburg to an *Enquirer* reporter yesterday. "We just had a bully time with the Garrett party at the Grand Hotel. We drank more than a barrel of champagne, and sat up all night fixing things to beat you *Enquirer* folks, and we did scoop you nicely."

"*Enquirer* folks!" said the reporter. "How is that?"

"Why, the Gould party," said the voluble attorney. "Gould was aiming to control matters—furnish money enough to take the road out of the hands of a Receiver. But we were too smart for them. We met at 8 o'clock in the morning and locked all the doors, and if Judge Harmon had decided against us, not a single fellow of the other side would have been admitted to the room and allowed to vote. We would have conducted the election to suit ourselves. We had some of the Ohio & Mississippi's private police on hand, and were ready for a fight, if it had been necessary to carry our point."

"You were prepared, then, to win?" said the reporter. "But what kind of fellows were young Garrett and Gould?" continued the *Enquirer* man.

"Oh," replied the gleeful speaker, "they didn't say anything but what their attorneys told them. Why, those d—d Eastern fellows don't know anything; you'd be astonished how green they are. I worked a game for them, though; they had appointed me teller, and Tim Scoby, the Deputy Sheriff, served an injunction on me. Then I resigned, and had old Si Keck appointed in my place, and, by G—d, if there had been a thousand votes against us, and not one in our favor, old Si would have counted us in. We had the doors locked, but when the Judge decided in our favor we let the other parties in, because we knew we had the matter arranged. I told Deputy-Sheriff Scoby that I didn't care how many restraining writs he had, he should not go into the room to serve them, and I would not have let him in, either. We were going to beat the Gould fellows, and we did it, too, and don't you forget it."

Besides being an eminent railroad attorney, Mr. McMullen has achieved some considerable fame as an Indiana divorce lawyer.

TEXAS & PACIFIC.

The length of the Texas & Pacific Railroad on Jan. 1, 1882, will be 1,570 miles, extending from New Orleans, via Shreveport, to El Paso, from Fort Worth, via Sherman, to Texarkana, and from Marshall to Texarkana. The end of the track is now 145 miles from El Paso, and will connect with the Southern Pacific, which is now building southward, by the latter part of November. From Shreveport regular trains will commence running on the New Orleans Pacific Oct. 20, and communication with New Orleans and the Gulf will soon be afforded the rich sugar and cotton plantations through which that road passes. The issue of stock on the whole system when completed will be about $20,000 per mile. The bonded indebtedness of the New Orleans Pacific is represented by 6 per cent forty-year bonds, issued at the rate of $20,000 per mile—a first and only lien on the road and equipment and on the land grant of the company, consisting of 1,500,000 acres of valuable land. The first mortgage or construction bonds of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company are issued at the rate of $25,000 per mile, bearing 6 per cent, having forty years to run, except those on the Rio Grande Division, which have fifty years to run. The bonds of this latter division are also a first lien on the lands acquired in building this division. The income bonds of the company are a first lien on lands acquired by building the road east of Fort Worth, issued at the rate of $17,000 per mile, limited to a total issue of $8,908,000. The land grant amounts to 4,800,000 acres, most of it located west of Fort Worth.

ITEMS.

Mr. T. B. Blackstone, President of the Chicago & Alton, who has been in Europe for the last three months, returned to the city Saturday much improved in health.

Mr. J. C. Gault, General Manager of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, arrived in the city Saturday evening to have a conference with Vice-President Hopkins, of his road, who is in the city at present.

Mr. George L. Cross, the new Northwestern Passenger-Agent of the Louisville & Nashville, informed a Tribune reporter yesterday that his company has nearly completed its new Jacksonville cut-off from Molino to Chattahoochee, which will give it a direct line to Jacksonville, Fla., and shorten the time from Louisville to that point four hours.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway carried west Saturday over 500 emigrants. Four hundred and twenty-five of them went over the Albert Lea route to Minneapolis. They came from Canada, and are destined for Winnipeg. The balance were European emigrants, and left on the noon train for various points in the West.

The traffic of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Road for the week ending Oct. 8 and the corresponding week last year was as follows:

	1881.	1880.
Miles open	335	335
Passengers, mail, and express	$14,181	$ 6,589
Freight and live stock	20,781	27,942
Total	$34,962	$34,531

Increase in 1881, $431; aggregate increase for fourteen weeks in 1881, $20,869.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* of Saturday says: Yesterday Mr. Fred Wolffe was in the city conferring with Gen. Alexander on matters relating to the Erlanger system and its Southern business. Mr. Wolffe is well pleased with his new purchase, and is confident of its future. He found Gen. Alexander willing to accord him all the facilities he could ask for the interchange of business, and it is very certain the relations between the two corporations will be of the most friendly character, and that they will expend none of their strength in warring against each other, but will seek rather to increase the business of the Southern roads, and to add to the general prosperity.

General Superintendent Jeffery, of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, has just issued the following circular to passenger-train men on his road:

"To secure uniformity in the dress of train-men in passenger service, they are requested when next purchasing a suit of clothes to have them made after the following description: Coat—Material, Fitchburg flannel, six-ounce goods for summer wear, twenty to twenty-two ounce goods for winter wear; color, navy blue, indigo dyed; cut, single-breasted cutaway frock, four buttons, rolling collar, and lappels to top button; two buttons on each cuff.

"Vest—Material and color same as coat, cut single-breasted, five buttons; gilt buttons on coat and vest for conductors, silver-plated buttons on coat and vest for baggagemen and brakemen.

"Pants—Material and color same as coat.

"The present regulation caps will be continued. The buttons for coats and vests will be furnished on application to Division Superintendents. They will be the property of the company and must be returned on leaving the service."

The Detroit *Free Press* says:

The Chicago Tribune on Wednesday started a story that the Chicago & Alton Railroad had withdrawn from the agreement to maintain uniform passenger rates out of Kansas City. On Thursday it was obliged, as it frequently is, to eat its own words.

The fellow who wrote the above must have known he was penning a malignant falsehood. The report published in Wednesday's Tribune that the Chicago & Alton had withdrawn from the Kansas City passenger agreement has been fully confirmed, and The Tribune had no occasion to "eat its own words," as everything stated was entirely correct. Since first publishing the report The Tribune has had about half a column a day regarding the matter, and yesterday's Tribune contained about three-fourths of a column account of a meeting of the General Passenger Agents of the Kansas City roads held in this city Saturday to settle the trouble, but they were unable to do so, and broke up without accomplishing anything. The Alton again announced that it was no longer a party to the agreement, but stated that it would not cut the rates as long as they were maintained by other roads. The reputation of The Tribune's railroad news for reliability and correctness is so well established that such flings from papers that never secure a fresh or reliable item cannot affect it. The reliability of the *Free Press'* railroad news is shown by the fact that only a few days ago it credited an interview with Gen. Terrell regarding the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, first published in the Cleveland *Herald*, to a sensational morning paper in this city, and similar mistakes have been of almost daily occurrence. The *Free Press* at one time had a very good railroad column, but that was before Mr. Grensel went to Europe. It is about time for Mr. Grensel to get back.

THE BALLOON.

No News from Prof. King's Air-Ship.

No tidings from the balloon the—"Great Northwest"—had been received in this city last evening. At the office of the signal service the opinion is that the air-ship has come down somewhere in Minnesota out of the way of telegraphic communication, and will be heard from shortly. The balloon has not been seen since Friday, when it was approaching St. Paul, but the fog is naturally supposed to have prevented people from seeing it, even if it were low down, while if the aeronauts have been traveling above the storm-cloud of course they would be out of sight.

The rain extends over the entire Northwest, and the postal-cards thrown out by Mr. Hashagen, of the signal service, have most likely been so badly soiled by mud and wet that nobody would be likely to notice one long enough to pick it up and examine it. The signal-service people do not appear to be at all alarmed. They think Prof. King has either descended, or, finding everything favorable, has determined to take a long voyage, and outdo any previous record of aerial navigation. The party were provided with provisions to last them several days. The moisture would increase the weight of the balloon if low down, probably steady its motion, and make it easier to land, while if the air-ship rose above the storm-cloud it may have struck a current that took it off in quite a different direction from the one which it was going when last heard from. Last evening Mrs. King had heard nothing from the Professor.

MONUMENTAL.

John H. Volk, designer and manufacturer of fine granit and marble monuments, tablets, statuary, curbing, etc., in selected stock. Office corner Dearborn and Randolph streets.

Lord Lorne's Costly Magazine.

Nye's Boomerang.

"Would you like to buy that *Harper's Magazine?*" asked the soft-voiced and timid peanutter on the east-bound Union Pacific train the other day to a middle-aged passenger who was looking over the October *Harper* and reading Judge Goodwin's article on the Mormon situation.

"No," said the middle-aged party. "It is my own magazine, and therefore I do not care to buy it."

"Excuse me," said the poor little frightened peanutter, while the tears came into his eyes. "I fear you want to cheat a poor orphan boy out of his books. Please pay me, sir, or let me have the magazine back again. Ah, sir, you would not rob me of my goods."

"No," said the stern stranger, "I do not wish to rob you of your book, my boy, but I bought this on the Utah Northern Road and paid for it. When I went into the eating-house for breakfast the train butcher took it out of my seat and sold it to me again in the afternoon.

"I was in the middle of an article when we got to the dinner station, so I turned down the leaf and left it again in my seat. I had to buy it once more. Now the magazine has cost me $2, and you want me to give it to you so that you can sell it through Nebraska, no doubt. No, my poor little orphan lad, you may go and soak your head for an hour or two and bathe your tear-bedimmed eyes, but I cannot give up my $2 magazine.

"Peddle out your bead moccasins, made by the hostile Indians of Chicago. Sell out your little stock of nauseating apples at $27 per barrel, with two prize worms in each and every apple, but do not disturb me while I read my expensive periodicals.

"I will not bother you while you sell your fancy mixed candies that have been running back and forth over the road since '69. I will not interfere with you while you sell your Indian curiosities made in Connecticut. Go ahead and make all the money you can, but give me a chance to peruse this article without the regular assessment."

The hurt and grieved orphan boy went to the sleeping-car conductor and asked who that sarcastic old cuss over yonder might be, and the conductor said it was the Marquis of Lorne.

And it was, too.

OBITUARY.

Death at New Orleans Yesterday of Gov. Louis Alfred Wiltz.

Brief Biographical Sketch of His Eventful and Checkered Life.

Demise of Other Prominent Persons in Different Parts of the Country.

LOUIS ALFRED WILTZ.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 15.—Gov. Wiltz died at 12:30 this morning. Louis Alfred Wiltz was born in New Orleans in 1843, received a high-school education, and entered commercial life at the age of 15. He went into the Confederate service as a private in 1861, and was one of the garrison that surrendered Fort Jackson into the hands of Gen. Butler after its bombardment by Commodore Farragut. He reëntered the Confederate lines, and was made Captain and Provost-Marshal of the Town of Franklin, on Bayou Teche, which place he held at the time of the surrender. He returned to New Orleans after the War, and his prominence in Creole Fire Company No. 9, in which he held every office up to President, attracted the attention of his neighbors, and in 1868 he was elected to the Legislature as a Democrat from the Ninth Ward of the city. In 1869 he was elected Alderman, and subsequently President of the board. In 1870 he was the candidate of his party for Mayor of New Orleans, but was defeated by Benjamin T. Flanders, Republican. In 1872 he was again a candidate, and was this time elected over the late W. R. Fish, editor of the New Orleans *Republican*, but failed of a renomination in 1874. It was in this term of office that the White League riots occurred in New Orleans, and the prompt recognition Mayor Wiltz had accorded to Acting-Gov. Pinchback and Gov. Kellogg placed him under the ban of suspicion, and the same 14th of September, 1874, which saw Gov. Kellogg driven out of the State-House, beheld Mayor Wiltz forced from the City-Hall at the point of the bayonet. He soon defined his position to the satisfaction of his partisans, however, and was elected to the Legislature, being Speaker of what was known as the McEnery House. It was in this capacity that, on motion of the Hon. George Dupré, now Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State, he called Gen. De Trobriand, commanding the United States forces at the State-House, on the floor of the House to expel the police force of Gov. Kellogg, but which action resulted unexpectedly to those who had invoked the military power in the expulsion by the soldierly Frenchman of several unelected Democrats whom Wiltz had recognized, and the withdrawal of the body, headed by Wiltz, from the Chamber. In 1866 Mr. Wiltz was Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Gov. Nicholls, and on the assembling of the Constitutional Convention of 1879 was elected President thereof. Upon the ratification of the Constitution Wiltz was elected Governor for four years, from April, 1880. While canvassing the State prior to the election with the Democratic State Committee he took a severe cold, which settled upon his lungs and resulted in consumption. For a year and a half he has been gradually failing. A year ago he took a trip to Colorado for his health. Six weeks ago he started on a trip to San Antonio, but had to be brought back, it was believed, in a dying condition. Gov. Wiltz was President of the Branch of the State National Bank—by law the custodian of the trust funds of the State—and was admitted to the Bar a few years ago. He never "went back" on the old fire-engine company—"Creole Nine"—but was ever proud to acknowledge his gratitude to the boys who had given him his first lift in public life; and never on any occasion of public parade, when his health would permit it, did he fail to turn out in his red shirt in the ranks of his company.

DR. W. P. WOODBRIDGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

La Salle, Ill., Oct. 15.—Dr. W. P. Woodbridge, one of the prominent physicians of this city, was found dead in his bed at 7:30 this evening. He had been in poor health for some time past, and was last seen alive about 8 o'clock last evening. He evidently died during the night previous, as his lamp was still burning when his death was discovered. He was an unmarried man, about 30 years of age.

MRS. ELIZABETH GILKERSON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Decatur, Ill., Oct. 16.—The death of Mrs. Elizabeth Gilkerson, mother of Mrs. J. H. Milikin, occurred here this morning, in the 75th year of her age.

GEN. G. D. HILL.

Yankton, Dak., Oct. 15.—Gen. G. D. Hill, Dakota's first Surveyor-General, died last night.

Threatened Water-Famine in New York.

New York Sun.

Unless copious rains fall in Westchester and Putnam Counties between now and the 1st of November this city will find itself entirely destitute of Croton water. Since the 1st of August, and, indeed, since the 1st of July, as the *Sun's* news columns have chronicled, a drouth has prevailed all over the surrounding country. The usual August storm was nothing but a dry wind. The September equinoctial was also wind only. This month we have had up to yesterday a rain of three hours' duration, in which about a quarter of an inch of water fell; and that was all. The result is that the city has been drawing now for some weeks its supply of water, not from the natural flow of Croton River, but from the storage reservoirs in Putnam County, which, by a wise forethought, were constructed to meet just such an emergency as the present. But the stock of these reservoirs is necessarily fast diminishing, and we learn from the Chief Engineer of the Aqueduct Department that it will last barely twenty days longer, and no more. Of course it would be a most extraordinary and unprecedented thing if the whole of the present month should pass with as little rain as August and September did. But the calamity is not impossible, and we ought to be prepared to meet it as far as lies in our power.

Bridget and Macaroni.

Providence Journal.

An Irish servant-girl, a year over, was given macaroni by her mistress to prepare for the table. Noticing her surprise, the lady said: "Didn't you cook macaroni at your last place?" "Cook it? We used them things to light the gas with!"

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

J. K. Stevens, Photographer, 108 Dearborn-st.

DEATHS.

MOODY—Oct. 15, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. O. H. King, 944 Monroe-st., Orrin C. Moody, of Waukegan, Ill., aged 65 years.

Funeral Tuesday at 10:30 a. m. promptly.

SUFFERN—In this city, Oct. 16, Matilda, beloved wife of Robert Suffern, aged 64 years.

Funeral from No. 642 West Twelfth-st., Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment at Rosehill Cemetery.

MAMER—The funeral of Mathias Mamer Sr. will take place on Tuesday, Oct. 18, at 10 o'clock a. m., from his residence, No. 149 West Harrison-st., to St. Francis' Church, and thence to St. Boniface Cemetery.

BACKUS WATER MOTOR.

Backus Water Motor,

Supplies from Hydrant Pressure, the Cheapest power known. Invaluable for blowing Church Organs, running Printing Presses, Sewing Machines in households or factories, Turning Lathes, Coffee Mills, Sausage Machines, Elevators, etc. It is noiseless, neat, compact, steady; will work at any pressure of water above 15 pounds; at 40 pounds pressure has 4-horse power, and capacity up to 10-horse power. Prices from $15 to $300. Send for Descriptive Circular to

THE BACKUS WATER MOTOR CO.,
New York, 223 Broadway. Works, Newark, N. J. Chicago, 42 Dearborn-st.

CANDY.

Candy

Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a sample retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st., Chicago.

HATS.

MEN'S HATS.

At about half usual prices. Big stock, all the new styles, from 50c to $3.50.
LESTER'S HAT HOUSES,
111 Randolph-st.,
305 North Clark-st.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Official Call for a Republican County Convention.

THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF COOK County are requested to send Delegates to the Cook County Republican Convention to be held in Hershey Hall, No. 83 Madison-st., in the City of Chicago, on

TUESDAY, THE 25TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1881,

at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day. The object of the Convention is to nominate the following named officers, to be voted for on Tuesday, the 8th day of November next—viz.:

ONE JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.
ONE CLERK OF THE CRIMINAL COURT.
TWO COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT.
ONE COUNTY COMMISSIONER FOR THE SECOND DISTRICT.
ONE COUNTY COMMISSIONER FOR THE FOURTH DISTRICT.
ONE COUNTY COMMISSIONER FOR THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

The Primary meetings to select Delegates to this Convention will be held in the various Wards of the City of Chicago on Monday, the 24th day of October, 1881, from 4 to 7 o'clock in the afternoon.

The country towns will select their Delegates as heretofore, holding their primaries at the usual places, except as herein otherwise provided, on Saturday, the 22d day of October, 1881, from 4 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

The places for holding primary meetings and the names of the Judges, together with the number of delegates to which each Ward or Township is entitled is as follows—viz.:

First Ward—185 La Salle-st. Judges: Frank Warren, F. Geissler, Enoch Howard. Ten delegates.

Second Ward—19 Taylor-st., coal office. Judges: William Taylor, W. H. Reed, Thomas Smith. Eleven delegates.

Third Ward—Howland's Stable, 188 Twenty-second-st. Judges: W. H. Gleeson, Isaac Howland, W. A. Eagen. Eleven delegates.

Fourth Ward—Corner South Park-av. and Thirty-third-st. Judges: D. C. McKinnon, R. F. Gorton, Frank Barnard. Eighteen delegates.

Fifth Ward—Southeast corner Archer and Stewart-avs. Judges: Fred Leibrandt, Joseph Boyd, George Wolf. Eleven delegates.

Sixth Ward—772 South Halsted-st. Judges: Christ Hanson, William Nieman, William Ludwig. Ten delegates.

Seventh Ward—378 West Twelfth-st. Judges: [illegible] E. Schubert, George W. Gardner, Charles W. Woodman. Nine delegates.

Eighth Ward—Corner of Blue Island-av. and Harrison-st. Judges: P. J. Meaney, R. M. Wardlaw, W. Herman. Eleven delegates.

Ninth Ward—142 West Madison-st. Judges: John L. Brennan, Thomas Eckhart, Charles Collins. Nine delegates.

Tenth Ward—Corner Lake and Sangamon-sts. Judges: C. R. Matson, A. Ernest, S. Revere. Six delegates.

Eleventh Ward—[illegible] West Madison-st. Judges: George B. Swift, France W. Parker, S. C. Sorrer. Fourteen delegates.

Twelfth Ward—811 West Madison-st. Judges: H. L. Pinney, B. Van Buren, L. E. Clark. Twenty-one delegates.

Thirteenth Ward—Corner Wood and Walnut-sts. Judges: J. Quirk, Charles Forester, J. H. Mattox. Eleven delegates.

Fourteenth Ward—538 Milwaukee-av. Judges: Frank Schonewald, Philip Knopf, Frank Draffen. Seventeen delegates.

Fifteenth Ward—Corner Larrabee and Wisconsin-sts. Judges: Henry Engelhardt, J. Tyler, John C. Ender. Eleven delegates.

Sixteenth Ward—Myer's Hall, corner Sedgwick and Sigel-sts. Judges: Albert Le Brun, Henry Empen, Philip Litterer. Nine delegates.

Seventeenth Ward—Corner Chicago-av. and Sedgwick-sts. Judges: William A. Johnson, H. G. Londberg, James Donohue. Eight delegates.

Eighteenth Ward—North Side Turner Hall. Judges: Charles Harpel, C. W. Fuller, Herman Neiliss. Fourteen delegates.

TOWNS.

Hyde Park—Ten delegates to be elected by the Club Convention.

Lake—Town Hall, Stock-Yards. Judges: Hiram McChesney, W. W. Darlington, Rudolph Biester. Also, Hose-house, Englewood. Judges: G. S. Redfield, A. C. Patten, Frank Smith. Seven delegates.

Cicero—Town Hall, Austin. Judges: Samuel Dunlop, William A. Meriditth, Dr. J. B. Sage. Three delegates.

Evanston—Town-Hall. Judges: S. V. Kline, Seth Bradley, W. E. Clifford. Four delegates.

Norwood—Depot Norwood Park. Judges: Jesse Ball, H. C. Kline, W. W. Smith. One delegate.

New Trier—Depot Wilmette. Judges: J. G. Westerfield, M. J. Moth, P. N. Sherwood. One delegate.

Jefferson—First Precinct, Town-Hall. Judges: Theodore Schultz, I. N. Huestis, W. C. Brink. Second Precinct, Jail Building, Bowmanville. Judges: John Berg, Nick Hanson, John Breeston. Third Precinct, Kuhn's Hall, Maplewood. Judges: Francis De Pheel, Joseph Kimball, A. Micheaud. Three delegates.

Lake View—Berringer's Hall, corner Clark and Diversey-sts. Judges: Edgar Sanders, Sebastian Woerdell, Charles Netterstrom. Four delegates.

Niles—Meyer Brown's store, Niles Centre. Judges: F. Kuntsman, Charles Eiserman, Samuel Meyer. One delegate.

Northfield—William Bruggemann's store, Shermer Station. Judges: M. C. Conrad, William Kloss, H. W. Delme. One delegate.

Towns.	No. Delegates.	Towns.	No. Delegates.
Barrington	1	Orland	[illegible]
Bremen	1	Palatine	[illegible]
Bloom	1	Palos	[illegible]
Calumet	2	Proviso	[illegible]
Elk Grove	1	Rich	[illegible]
Hanover	1	Riverside	[illegible]
Lemont	1	Schaumburg	[illegible]
Leyden	1	Thornton	[illegible]
Lyons	1	Wheeling	[illegible]
Maine	2	Worth	[illegible]

E. R. Bliss,
Secretary.

Seth F. Hanchett,
Chairman.

THE SECOND WARD REPUBLICAN Club will meet Tuesday evening, Oct. 18, at 137 State-st.

THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL BUSINESS meeting of K Company, First Infantry, at the armory, Monday evening, Oct. 17, to discuss matters of importance. All members are urgently requested to be present.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 & 216 Madison-st.,
WILL HOLD ON
MONDAY, OCT. 17,
ANOTHER
AUCTION SALE
OF CHOICE
Boots & Shoes.
EVERYTHING OFFERED
Solid, Stylish, and of Best Quality.

REGULAR TRADE SALE
DRY GOODS,
TUESDAY, Oct. 18, 9:30 a. m.
ONE THOUSAND LOTS.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Boots, Shoes,
AND
RUBBERS
AT AUCTION
ON
Wednesday, Oct. 19,
Beginning at 9:30, by
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 & 216 Madison-st.

Full lines of Custom Work in Men's Calf, Kip, and Grain Boots.
Boys' Calf, Kip, and Grain Boots.
Youths' and Child's Calf and Kip Boots.
Men's, Boys', and Youths' Shoes.
Misses' Kid, Goat, Grain, and Calf Shoes.
Women's Kid, Goat, Grain, and Calf Shoes.
Child's Kid, Goat, Grain, and Calf Shoes.
Full lines of Fresh and Regular Rubber Goods.

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RELIGIOUS.

Dr. Thomas Resumes His Pastoral Duties at the People's Church.

He Reiterates His Theological Views and Regrets the Methodist Rigidity.

Prof. Swing's Sermon on the Unseen Influences on Mankind.

Dr. Gibson's Discourse on the Death of the President.

FORBIDDEN TO WORK.

SERMON BY THE REV. DR. THOMAS.

Notwithstanding the miserable weather of yesterday morning, which might well have furnished an excuse for anybody but a policeman or a reporter to remain at home, Hooley's Theatre was packed to its utmost capacity at Dr. Thomas' services. Not only was every seat in the house occupied, but the people stood in rows behind the seats, and it was with difficulty that the crowd could be accommodated within the walls of the building. The ladies of the congregation had made special efforts to extend to the preacher a welcome, and the stage was elaborately decorated with flowers and plants. On the front of the Bible-stand was a great white shield of flowers, imposed on which was the word "Welcome" in English violets.

After the regular devotional exercises had been performed, Dr. Thomas gave notice that regular services would be held each Sunday at 11 a. m. in future. He hoped that all whose means would allow would contribute to the success of the enterprise and identify themselves more closely with it by becoming pew-renters. So far as he was concerned, he said, he would be very sorry to become wealthy by preaching the Gospel. He was sure that he had not made much progress in this direction in the last twenty-five years, and he did not expect to do so to any great extent during the remainder of his ministry. He would rather preach for less money than to suffer one person to be turned away from church on account of poverty. His church was to be emphatically the "People's Church," knowing nothing of nationalities or conditions of men.

Dr. Thomas said he thought it proper to refer to the question of his status as a clergyman, on which there had been some discussion. He did not refer to his right to preach—that he got from the Lord—but to his status under the civil law. In the first place, although the trial at Sycamore had gone against him, he still had the right of appeal, and pending the decision of that appeal the Methodist Church would not require him to surrender his ordination papers. With regard to the other phase of the question, it was the opinion of distinguished lawyers and jurists that he had the fullest right to marry, baptize, and bury the dead. The "People's Church" was an incorporated institution, and he, its minister, possessing all the powers granted to ministers by the law.

Dr. Thomas preached a sermon detailing at length his condition and views, from the following text:

"John said unto Him, Master, we saw one casting out devils in thy name: and we forbade him because he followed not with us. But Jesus said, Forbid him not, for there is no man which shall do a mighty work in my name, and be able quickly to speak evil of me. For he that is not against us is for us. For whosoever shall give you a cup of water to drink, because you are Christ's, verily I say unto you he shall in no wise lose his reward."—*Mark ix., 38-41.*

It would be the deepest ingratitude, my friends, not to acknowledge your constant sympathy and support in the long and trying conflicts through which I have passed. I could not have stood alone.

The struggle has been for a larger liberty of the pulpit and a broader toleration of individual opinions and doctrinal interpretations in the Methodist Church. I could not be false to my convictions of truth, nor less than honest and open-hearted when standing before the public. I believed that my views were not too broad or liberal for a Church whose motto has been to "think and let think," and whose mission was the evangelization of the world. And when called to account for these teachings, I was unwilling to be smothered, or smoked out at the back door. I felt it was right to stand on the inside and make a fair and honorable defense, and to plead that the Church was, and should be, broad enough to at least tolerate one whose faith was so clearly within the pale of a progressive orthodoxy. And certainly the Church had just as clear a right to try me for these views, and, if it found that they were subversive of its doctrines, to expel me. This it has done.

I stand before you, and before the world, as one who has been expelled from the ministry and the membership of the Methodish Church. I have not been without the ablest counsel. We have made a conscientious defense. We have thus far been defeated. We have contended for a principle; we have sought to keep the Church as broad and free as it was when it came from the hands of Wesley; we have sought to resist the innovators who would flood the Church with additional standards and doctrinal tests which must more and more tend to limit and localize its field of work to those only who can consent to be thus bound.

It were hardly possible not to refer at this hour to the one thought that has been and is now before our minds; and it may be best to go on with such further observations and reflections as may be suggested by the circumstances under which we have met.

And first, you have doubtless noted the fact that in all this long discussion not one of the speakers on either side has debated the subject on its merits. That is, no one has raised the question as to what is the truth or what is the teaching of the Scriptures. And this has been so from the simple reason that the truth or what the Bible says was not in the debate at all, only in so far as it may be assumed that the Articles of Religion express the doctrines of the Bible. The whole discussion has been over the meaning of these standards, and the possible liberty allowed in their interpretation. The Bible, with all Protestants, is the final authority; but the creeds of the several churches have put a certain interpretation upon the Bible, and in the Methodist Church there is no power that can ever change so much as one word in her Articles of Religion. They must stand just as they are to the end of time, or so long as the Church continues to exist—and this would seem a sufficient reason why there should be some latitude allowed in their construction. And it would seem, also, that it should be a powerful argument against binding the thought and conscience of men by adding to these articles by exalting to the level of standards or criteria of orthodoxy the catechism or the institutes of any theologian.

I would not be understood as arguing against creeds. They have served the double purpose of defining the special beliefs of the different sects, and at the same time of guarding against innovations, or the introduction of new doctrines. Thus creeds have served as a basis of agreement, and have marked the progress of religious controversy, and fastened the points that seemed settled in the Church Catholic, as well as to define the points of differentiation where each sect sets up some doctrine peculiar to itself. And thus they have been and may be, in their place, useful. But this fact should be noted, that the radical difference between Romanism and Protestantism is that Romanism makes the Church the final authority, while Protestantism makes the Bible supreme in all matters of faith. Hence Protestants should rest more largely upon documentary Christianity, or upon the Word of God. And hence, also, creeds should be confined mainly to statements of facts, such as those of the Apostles' Creed, and should not enter the field of philosophy, as does the Athanasian, and to some extent the Nicene, Creed. To do this, and to bind men by it, is to bind the conscience to something else than the Word of God.

A second fact to be noted is that in my case the only point at issue was that of belief. Against my character and faithfulness in work there were no complaints. It was purely a case of supposed heresy that was on trial. And it was the trial of one who constantly and conscientiously affirmed his belief in God, and Christ, and the future world, and repentance, and prayer, and the forgiveness of sins, and in holiness of heart and life. It was the trial of one who believed the Bible and the Apostles' Creed, and all the great spiritual and saving doctrines of the Christian religion. For what, then, you may ask in amazement, was I on trial? Simply this: my explanation of some of these doctrines differed from the explanation of some others, and by a strained construction could be tortured into a seeming opposition to the Articles of Religion. Simply that, and nothing more.

A third and more painful fact to be noted is, that not for the denial of any doctrine of Christianity, but on the sole ground of a difference in the interpretation of some of these doctrines, I have been expelled, not only from the ministry, but from the membership of the Methodist Church. Had the conference expelled me from the ministry alone, there might have been the reasonable excuse that they sought to prevent my preaching under Methodist authority; but to expel me from the Christian Church was little less than an outrage upon the religious rights of man. Alas, that it should be done by the followers of catholic Wesley, and in the name of Christ. It is not to resent a real or supposed wrong or an abuse that I thus speak—for these I have learned to bear—but to protest, in the name of Christianity, against a bigotry that should not go unrebuked. The Methodist Church has grown to be powerful, but it cannot afford to deal unjustly, nor to wholly disregard the growing catholicity of the age.

And this brings us to note, in the fourth place, the doctrinal and disciplinary attitude of the Church as declared by the action of the Rock River Conference in my expulsion. And it is simply this: it denies the right of church-membership on the basis of character, and experience, and belief in Christ, and makes, as a condition, nothing less than a full and critical assent to the Articles of Religion and the standard authorities. This is the only logical inference that is possible, for it is on this very ground that I have been expelled, not alone from the ministry, but from the Church. And, on the same ground, no one can enter the Church without this full assent; and those within the Church or the ministry, and having views similiar to my own, can remain there only at the cost of a studied and an enforced silence as to their profoundest convictions and their deepest feelings. This is the inevitable logic in the case, for the Church makes assent to the Articles of Religion a condition of membership, and now, in my case, it has put upon them this rigid construction.

If this is to be the policy of the Church, if this is Methodism, then I have all my life been mistaken; I have thought the Church one of the most liberal, when in fact it is narrower than the narrowest. If this is Methodism, and shall be so declared by the higher court to which my case has been appealed, then I am not a Methodist; nor do I want to be.

And what are the points of doctrine on which I have been expelled from the Church? The court of trial by a majority vote of 11 to 4 declared my views concerning the Bible to be sound, so that those who hold similar views—and about all the scholarship of the world agrees with me—may not for that cause be expelled; and that leaves only two points to consider. These are the atonement and future punishment. I believe in the divinity and the sacrificial death of Christ, but I deny the penal theory of the atonement, or that Christ was punished for sin, or that the penalty of sin was executed upon Christ. That is all that I deny. Will the Church discipline all the ministers who preach the same doctrine? Will it expel all the members who believe the same? I believe in future and proper punishment for all unrepented sin, but I cannot limit all of God's great mercy to this short life, and I hope the work of salvation may somehow go on in the long future. How about the many ministers, not a few of whom I personally know, who hold similar views? How about the thousands of members who believe the same?

To be just, the Methodist Church ought to have begun with the Episcopacy, and expelled Bishop Foster; for he has denied the resurrection of the body, and that is taught not only in the Articles of Religion, but in the Apostles' Creed. Will the Church go on now with this rigid orthodoxy? or will it, after having expelled me from the Church, permit a greater heresy of a Bishop to remain unpunished?

I have given the logic and fairness of the case; but no one expects that the Church will go on with this severe work of discipline and expulsion. And that will only show that in my case there has been more of excitement, and feeling, and prejudice than of calm judgment and strict justice.

But let us now come to another and more pleasing observation, and that is to note in the light of these late and unpleasant events the great progress that society has made in the last few hundred years. No longer ago than the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries a trial for heresy meant banishment, or torture, or death for the heretic and the impoverishment of his family by the confiscation of his property. There are no pages of history so dark and sad as those of religious persecutions, and trials, and punishments because of the differences of opinion. And it is hard, but only true, to say that the clergy and the church were generally foremost and most active in those cruel and bloody scenes. And that is true, though in a less sense, of Protestants as well as Catholics. Lickey tells us that "in Sweden all who dissented from the articles of the Confession of Augsburg were banished. In Protestant Switzerland numerous Anabaptists perished by drowning; Gentiles by the ax; Servetus and a convert to Judaism by the flames." And in America the colonists persecuted not only the Catholics, but the inoffensive Quakers, with great severity. A Pope instigated the terrible massacre of the Albigenses, and a Pope thanked Heaven for the massacre of St. Bartholomew, at which 60,000 perished in one night!

The underlying philosophy of all those dark days was the belief and teaching that an error in doctrine was a crime, and as such should be punished, even to death at the stake. We have passed away from the severity of that bloody period, but there still lingers a remnant of the feeling that there is something criminal in what the Church calls heresy. But that belief is so modified now, and public opinion is so far enlightened, that expulsion from the Church for heresy is not regarded as necessarily carrying with it the harder doom of exclusion from the favor of God. But the Church once held such sway over the minds of men that to be excommunicated was to be lost forever, and a King would stand for days and nights bareheaded in the cold to beg the forgiveness of a Pope. Now we all feel that if we have the forgiveness of God we need not fear the wrath of men; and that to be turned out of the Church is not necessarily to be shut out of the Kingdom of Heaven. The Church now can inflict no heavier penalty than expulsion. And I suppose it is true, also, that we owe the blessings and protection of the civil law to those who have been called rationalists and liberalists, more than to the clergy. It is a singular and possibly to some an unpleasant fact of history that, whilst those whom we call infidels have been the friends of liberty, the persecuters have been orthodox. And it is true now that the narrow and severely orthodox are the ones who hunt and prosecute those whom they call heterodox. But we all have reason to rejoice in the greater intelligence and the larger toleration that have come to bless our age; and that if liberty of thought is denied in one church it can be found in another; and that no church may any longer claim to stand between the human soul and its Maker, or to hold salvation as its exclusive gift.

Another and most important reflection that must now arise is in reference to the undone work in our Master's cause, and the obstructions that lie in the way or that hinder that work. It was so in the days of Christ as well as now. The disciples could not always agree among themselves, even when Christ was with them; they contended as to who should be greatest; they sought to prevent others from work unless they "followed" with themselves, or worked just as they did. And it is so now. The cause of Christ is weakened by denominational differences and diversions. And the point to be noted is, that these divisions are not about the work to be done, nor over the great doctrines of experience and life in religion, but over theories and questions of opinion.

Now, what is to be the solution of this problem. One very simple and seemingly easy solution would be to emphasize the life and the experience and the work of religion, and in matters of doctrine and opinion to allow a larger latitude for individual opinion. This would welcome all sincere and earnest souls to the life and worship and work of the churches, and it would keep the important things in the foreground, and hence avoid unnecessary debate and discord. And this was certainly Christ's idea of religion.

It was to love and follow Him; to have His spirit and to do His work. And when the disciples came and said to Christ that "We saw one casting out devils in Thy name, and we forbade him because he followed not with us," Christ said, "Forbid him not, for no man can do a mighty work in My name and speak evil of Me. He that is not for us is against us"; and then that all might have part—not only those who did "mighty works," but those who did the least service, He said, "Whosoever shall give a cup of water to drink in because ye are Christ's, verily I say unto you, he shall in no wise lose his reward." And that ought to be the spirit and teaching of the churches in our day, to welcome and encourage all workers rather than to hinder and forbid them. And in this light, Rock River Conference has certainly done what Christ would not have done.

But if the Methodist Church and other churches, too, are going to insist on binding men to every point in their creeds, rather than to welcome them to the life and work of religion, then there are but two other solutions that I see: the one is for all the freer thought of the outside world to remain on the outside—and that is not to solve the problem at all, but to leave it alone as it is—or else to go to the churches broad enough to receive them, or to form independent societies. And this will I think more and more be done, and done as a necessity rather than from choice. I think independent congregations will organize for worship in all our large towns and cities. And to these will gather the great thoughtful masses who wish in their minds and hearts to be free, to love no master but Christ, and who want a religious home—a place for worship and an organization for work.

Friends, this is our position to-day. Hindered in my labor, and then cast out of the Church of my birth, you have gathered about me in the name of Christ, and liberty, and humanity. Not to fight or contend with others, but "with malice toward none, and charity for all," with God for our Father, and Christ as our Savior, and the Spirit our comforter, and mankind as our brothers; with truth as our good, and love as our life, and to do good our religion, do we take our place among the pilgrims of time. Breathe upon us, O Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; help us cast out evil and build up Thy Kingdom on earth.

THE UNSEEN.

SERMON BY PROF. SWING.

Spite of the disagreeable weather yesterday forenoon there was a large congregation in the Central Church, where Prof. Swing preached on "The Unseen." Following is the sermon:

While we look not at the things that are seen. —*II. Cor., iv., 18.*

If in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable.—*I. Cor., xv., 19.*

It was, perhaps, against the Hebrew thought that Christ was to be an earthly King the apostle uttered the words that if Christ was the hope of only earthly good His followers must count themselves miserable. Already their chieftain had been put to death, and over the lands and cities where it had been hoped He would rule proud and cruel Romans were holding an absolute sway. The believers in Jesus were a small band, exposed to persecution and death; many had already tasted the bitterness of martyrdom; the future bade fair to be also laden with labors and sorrows, and aware of all these ills and forebodings, Paul confessed that the Christians were an unhappy multitude if all they hoped for from their Master was to be found in this life. Let us detach these words from their original setting and exclaim, What a loss if man is wholly a perishable creature, without a God and a second existence!

The denial of human immortality seems to involve the denial of a God in this world. At least, if the human family is all hurried along through pain and cruel separations to a destiny of dust, some new definition must be sought for the Creator, and out of that definition must be left the ideas of justice and benevolence. It is in the doctrine of compensation by means of a better land that logic finds a reason for belief in a God of love. The present reveals infinit power; it is the task of eternity to reveal infinit love. In the phenomena of earth, taken alone, not even a human tenderness is revealed by what is called Nature. The scene around us is very hard and iron-like, whether you look toward the young or the old, the rich or the poor. The empire of Time is a despotism. That definition of God which exists in all religious creeds, and which reposes in the mind of the race, is deduced not from these earthly years, but from the unnumbered years beyond. All theology is founded upon promises which reach beyond the tomb. Taken by itself this life will not furnish the popular conception of God. A denial of a future life has the effect, therefore, to rob society of its belief in a wise and kind Creator. The loss is, therefore, not limited to a man as beyond the valley, but it falls upon his present with great severity. The triumph which the human race is to enjoy in eternity reflects back upon time, and helps fashion the works, and feelings, and hopes of this sphere. As in the history of all ambitious and cultivated young men and young women the first third of life is colored by the picture of the second third, and draws hence its most powerful inspiration, and would languish and die were the second part blotted out, so the whole history of man is affected by what he expects beyond death, and therefore an injury of Heaven hastens to become an injury of earth. Much of the peace of the heart here is borrowed from the assumed peace of the hereafter. You can recall innumerable poems, and hymns, and passages in devoted prose which draw their eloquence of resignation and contentment from the world to come. Recall the verses of Horatius Bonar:

> Beyond the smiling and the weeping
> I shall be soon,
> Beyond the waking and the sleeping,
> Beyond the sowing and the reaping,
> I shall be soon.
> Love, rest, and home!
> Sweet home!
> Lord, tarry not, but come.
> Beyond the blooming and the fading
> I shall be soon,
> Beyond the shining and the shading.

and from these as guides estimate all the ten thousand utterances of the heart that show how much of human happiness here is coming from the quiet assumption of the soul's great futurity.

The limiting of man to this existence would involve a most wonderful rending of all moral and spiritual philosophy. Indeed, there is a certain grand form of human reflection which would soon cease to exist—all that wise and almost sublime meditation that is founded upon divine ideals. When Paul said, "We look not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are unseen," he outlined the genius of all the highest forms of human utterance. It is the unseen that affects most deeply all the best moralists, and even the greatest statesmen and all the heroes of liberty or religion. A fact so vast cannot seem an accidental fact. It must appear as the expression of a truth of the universe. If you select poetry as being a fair emblem of all the greatest minds have thought, you will be amazed to mark what a part has been taken by the Unseen in that long drama. Homer evoked aid from the spirit world, and his great warriors moved into its gloomy cloud. Hesiod said:

> Ponder, oh judges! in your inmost thought
> The retribution by God's vengeance wrought;
> Invisible, the gods are ever nigh,
> Pass through the midst with an all-seeing eye.
>
> With all the vengeance of His wrath He falls
> On martial hosts, and breaks their tottering walls,
> Scatters their ships of war; and when the sea
> Heaves high its mountain billows, there is He.

You need not be reminded that the Greek dramatists founded their theatres upon the Unseen. The drama of "Prometheus Chained," the drama of King Œdipus, the drama of Antigone, the touching Medea, the awful griefs of Hecuba, all recur now in an instant to assure us that great class of literature grew out of the heart's entanglement with a spiritual world. In the Latin poetry the scene recurs. Dante, Tasso, and Milton appear, to continue in modern times the mysteries of the ancients, and to assure us that the mind has never lived upon earth only; but upon two worlds. It has always kept up two homes—the temporary and the eternal; and has lived as though about to move from the less to the greater. The reflex influence of the one to come upon the one already occupied seems measureless. In Shakspeare we could not find a substitute for the Unseen, for what an awful power there is in that world of retribution that expresses itself in the "Macbeth" and in the "Hamlet!" Remove these awful lines, and Shakspeare becomes a laughing comedian.

But poetry is only an emblem of all the vast quantity of intellectual life. It is the mind and heart in their best hours. Prose is the fields and woods in winter, poetry is the same landscape in in the glory of summer or in the pensiveness of autumn. Instead of being a false form of thought, it is thought in its highest office and highest enjoyment. If, then, man is to be limited to a mental kingdom, and is soon to be divorced from the beautiful and divine Unseen, what an inexpressible loss, not as to a Heaven, but as to our earth! The poetry and high philosophy of the world would feel the shock. The heart would move away from the sublime in letters to turn only the pages of avarice or passion.

What a loss to righteousness! Righteousness does not follow from an intellectual conception of the right and the wrong. Knowledge will guide an engineer, or a machinist, or a commander, or a farmer, or a statesman. A farmer will not plow corn in September, nor will a General lead an army into a well-known hopeless danger; an engineer will not build a bridge of straws for heavy transit, but in morals all this following of knowledge is most uncertain because of the conflicting desires of the heart. When man knows he must plant his fields in the spring, his desire follows his information, and knowledge is action; but two thousand years ago a poet summed up the whole moral case when he said, "We know the better, we perform the worse"—a sentiment translated in the words,

> We know the right and we approve it too,
> We know the wrong and yet the wrong pursue.

Righteousness thus depends not only upon knowledge, but also upon the soul's wishes and impulses, and it is this fact which makes so powerful for good the influence of the idea of a God and of a continuance of man's existence. The Unseen has always rolled around the home of man like a great mysterious ocean, making the climate of his spirit-life, weaving daily for him scenes of terror or of matchless beauty. Men have attempted to teach that right should be pursued for its own sake, but of such an abstraction the most intellectual moralist would at last become weary, and would ask that his soul might be strengthened by the belief that his idea were of the will of a personal God. As it would detract from the dignity of our human nature, should we ever learn that we came by chance from chemical action and have no other creator than the elements, so would it detract from the obligation of right could it be shown to be not the law of any Heavenly Father, but only an isolated order of sequence. Around such an abstract right the rewards of virtue would lose their charm and the punishment of vice its terror. We should all rather disregard a law of nature than disobey the reasonable request of one we deeply love. A person standing in the midst of a right makes honor at once the path of truth and of love. The right is thus transported from a long winter to a tropical clime. An abstract right is a cold, dead form, compared with a law of action or being issuing from a personal God. Given a Being who has the power and wisdom which could frame such a universe as we behold in part with the eye or by the measurements of science, a being everywhere present in all moments, and right becomes a sharer of the worship given to this Deity. Atheists may assure us that the right is independent of the consideration of a God, but if that could be so, the heart cannot worship an iron necessity as it can worship the will of a Heavenly Father. Listen to the hmyn:

> Thy way not mine, O Lord!
> However dark it be,
> Lead me by Thine own hand,
> Choose out the path for me;

and then mark that to a law of dark necessity no living soul could offer such a sentiment in exalted song. With God in the midst of our universe, righteousness is aided by all those noble sentiments that pass before us under the name of reverence, or worship, or love, or gratitude, or hope. Honesty, besides being the best policy, is the beautiful will of an Infinit soul. The word "policy" fades in presence of this glory of God.

To the loss sustained by philosophy and righteousness we must add the loss sustained by hope. Again must we ask the poets to state for us the human doctrine of hope, for compared with the poets the theological assemblies and councils of the Church are poor, fallible students of either time or eternity. The conferences and the synods in their efforts to formulate a doctrine are groups of children compared with the noble poets of all ages. To learn what salvation is we must turn from the creeds to the hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee"; and to learn what faith is we must learn the hymn, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul." Coming to the thought of man as ending in the grave we must ask a Keats or a Pope to formulate for us this universal expectation:

> Sweet hope! Celestial influence round me shed
> Waving her silvery pinions o'er my head.
>
> Hope leads from goal to goal
> And opens still and opens on the soul
> Till, lengthened on to faith and unconfined,
> It pours the bliss that fills up all the mind.

Tennyson expresses all in one line:

> The mighty hopes that make us men.

Hope being such a blessed friend of man, it follows from the dicta of logic that the greatest hope is the greatest friend of society. If there be an expectation that can come alike to the rich and the poor, the learned and the unlearned, the bond and free, and in the home of sorest want, that is the one that needs to be cherished as long as possible by the great host marching to the tomb. No one will deny that the greatest hope known to man reaches out into the Unseen. It is sustained by the most powerful of attachments—the love of life. Once having tasted life, we all ask that it may continue. All that a man hath will he give for his life; but no sooner does the heart realize what a prize it has in its existence than before it appears the grave in its inexpressible sadness. It is said that the fifteenth year has come before the soul realizes the strange truth expressed by the words, I live—a wonderful and blessed realization, did there not come along with it the awful parallel, I shall die. While these two thrilling reflections are almost breaking the heart, in comes the third thought, My soul will live again in the Unseen. O what a loss if you strike out this third sentence and leave remaining in our world the two: "I live," and "I shall die." You divest society of all spirituality the moment you divest it of a life to come. Man, whom the hope of all the past generations has caused to look upward, and whose character has been fashioned by this casting of the eye toward the home of God, would soon learn to look only downward upon the ground that was to furnish him bread for a few days and then a grave forever. As he now is, man is rather an exalted being. His thoughts soar like a bird. By music, or by natural scenery, or by eloquence, or by other forms of power, he is easily entranced. His soul seems often to be upon wings; great longings come to be set free from all imprisonment and to move out into the Infinit. We dare not estimate man by what we see in the lowest multitude, in the dens of vice, or in the savage tribes, because in judging of fruits and flowers we must not select those eaten of worms or nipped by an untimely frost, but those which have formed a perfect development under the sun, and the dew, and the rain; thus approaching man we find him a being easily inspired, easily enchanted, and we perceive that civilization has come not from his labors as a tool or machine, but from his hours of inspiration and rapture. And this, then, we know: that it has been the Infinit, lying before the heart, that has kept so tightly strung all those harpstrings of such a rich and strange melody. Man's domestic arts come from a study of the times—his fine arts come from the study of eternities.

To the loss of philosophy, and righteousness, and hope must be added now a loss of human happiness. You need not be reminded that it is for happiness we all live. Deep thinkers attempt to find some other motives of human existence and action, and it may be that there is a sublimer theory of man than the theory of his happiest life, but all these same thinkers admit that the highest enjoyment of being is a motive so universal, and so lawful, and so powerful that the mind need not deplore the fact that its logic will not end its quest over that one end and aim. All the millions of earth seek happiness. This was their case when Egypt laid the foundations of her throne; it was still the chase of mankind when the Pilgrims sailed to America. A common pleasure has always been sought by the humble, the highest pleasure has been sought by the highest, the child reaches for its toys, a Cornelia kisses her sons, a Newton draws joy from the stars, a Mozart from his music, but all the scattered races and centuries have drawn the most of their happiness from the simple consciousness of life, and from the knowledge that those we love do also live. When we wake in the morning in health of body and mind, happiness does not depend upon what we shall do, or see, or hear, nor upon what all the loved ones will do or see, but upon existence alone as it flows sweetly forward. No one can analyze this form of blessedness. Reason has no balances in which it can weigh the causes of this supreme joy. It could as easily define infinity or God. But here we all are, and here the millions have long stood holding, not in their hands, for hands cannot grasp such a prize, but in their bosoms, this imprisoned Deity called Life; and by pleadings which cannot be expressed in words the human family asks to be permitted to live. The beggings of man are faintly expressed in the words of the Saint that if in this life only man has hope he is miserable. Oh! what a loss of human joy if the grave is the absolute end of each heart!

Nearly all who have sunk away in this sleep have dried up their tears with the expectation of a better world. All those who once lived, from the time of the saints and martyrs to the friend who left your own side yesterday and passed away, seem to send up a pathetic plea from the tomb that God would give back their sweet life. The hearthstone of the living and the burial fields of the dead ask that life, that river of happiness, may roll on. And it must be remembered that if there be hope only in this life, the scene of desolation does not include only what is called the rabble, but it includes all who have lived, and even Jesus Christ himself has no place any longer in the universe. The havoc of the past is complete and is to be fully equaled by the havoc of the future.

No unanswerable argument can be made in behalf of immortality. Over the problem all thinking minds have in all times been busy, and after all that has been said we still speak of all beyond death as the unseen. You have been asked today to estimate roughly the loss society would sustain should it dismiss all thought of a better land. The denial of a God would quickly follow, then would come a rapid decline of all that is lofty and spiritual in philosophy, then would come a decline in that righteousness which seems more an inspiration of the heart than a policy of the judgment; hope would wane in the vast assemblages of mortals, and then would depart from these shores all that happiness which comes from the intense love of life, of self, and of all those held most dear. All these sad losses argue in favor of the idea that man is a child of the skies, and that the scattered dead have met or will meet in the renewed but greatly sweetened consciousness of life. The Unseen is not the Unreal; for time was when our little earth was not even within the borders of an angel's dreams, and time was when to the wise men of Persia or old Greece the Republic of America was behind impenetrable veils. Beholding thus the disposition of Nature to disclose her designs piece by piece, we seem not only invited but commanded by our living and loving God to believe that behind the Unseen His love is concealing the everlasting happiness of His children.

GOD'S PROVIDENCE.

SERMON BY THE REV. J. MONRO GIBSON, D. D.

The following discourse was delivered by the Rev. J. Monro Gibson, D. D., formerly pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Chicago, in the Presbyterian Church, St. John's Wood, London, on Sunday morning, Sept. 25, upon the occasion of the decease of Gen. Garfield, late President of the United States of America.

The righteous, and the wise, and their works are in the hand of God.—*Ecclesiastics, ix., 1.*

This is the sober second thought of a wise man who has been sorely troubled in his mind by dwelling on the mysteries of Providence. What his hasty first thought was, and how he came to take a second thought about it, will be best seen by looking back a little.

His special stumbling-block is set forth in verse fourteen of the preceding chapter: "There be just men, unto whom it happeneth according to the work of the wicked; again, there be wicked men, to whom it happeneth according to the work of the righteous: I said that this also is vanity." Such was the mystery which set him a-thinking.

His first hasty conclusion is one which is too often drawn—namely: that, inasmuch as Providence shows no especial favor to the works of the righteous, it is scarcely worth while troubling ourselves to perform them. Noble and lofty aims in life are all very well in their way, but it evidently does not pay to sacrifice present enjoyment to them; and therefore he is the wisest man who troubles himself least about the future and those ideals which it professes to set before us, and makes the best of the good things of this life, which have nothing of the ideal but very much of the real to commend them to us. What is the use of flying so high and missing everything, when one might at least take life easy while it lasts, and enjoy its pleasures while he may? Such seems to be the idea in his mind when he says: "Then I commended mirth, because a man hath no better thing under the sun than to eat, and to drink, and to be merry." A most deplorable conclusion, yet one which it would be very hard to resist on the basis of that agnosticism, or utter ignorance of everything beyond the region of the senses, which is so fashionable in certain quarters in our day.

But though he is a doubter and sorely perplexed for the moment, he is no infidel or agnostic, for even in that very skeptical sentence we have been quoting he lets slip an expression which shows that he has some anchorage yet: "That shall abide with him," he says, "all the days of his life which God giveth him under the sun." So long as he believes in God there is hope for him. That dark view of life, according to which the best thing in it is to "eat, drink, and be merry," will not last long if he really believes that God has anything to do with it.

And so, accordingly, we find it. In the very next verse he says: "When I applied mine heart to know wisdom, and to see the business that is done upon the earth (for also there is that neither day nor night seeth sleep with his eyes): then I beheld all the works of God, that a man cannot find out the work that is done under the sun: because though a man labor to seek it out, yet he shall not find it; yea, farther, though a wise man think to know it, yet shall he not be able to find it." It is a great point gained to find out how little we know of the work of God, and how foolish it is to try to judge of it by the small fragments of it we can see. The dark thoughts he had been thinking had all been connected with man and his work in time, the very best of which seems so often to come to such a lamentable end. But the darkness begins to disappear as soon as he allows his mind to rest on the thought of God and His work in eternity, the end of which no man can see. Thus the way is prepared for that calm confidence which is expressed in the text, in which we find, as we remarked at the beginning, the author's sober second thought on the subject which had so greatly distressed him. "For all this I considered in my heart even to declare all this: that the righteous, and the wise, and their works are in the hand of God." A most important and reassuring truth! Let us dwell on it for a little.

The first thought suggested is a negative one; that "the righteous, and the wise, and their works are in the hand of God," and therefore withdrawn from the sight of men. That this is the thought immediately in view is evident from what follows: "No man knoweth either love or hatred by all that is before them." That is, that no man in particular is the object of God's favor or disfavor from anything that appears in the circumstances of his outward life. And then he goes on to say still more pointedly: "All things come alike to all: there is one event to the righteous, and to the wicked; to the good, and to the clean, and to the unclean; to him that sacrificeth, and to him that sacrificeth not: as is the good, so is the sinner; and he that sweareth, as he that feareth an oath." By the time he has got this length the dark views seem to have come back again, for he speaks of this as "an evil under the sun." But stop a moment; let us think a little about this. Is it really an evil? Suppose, now, that things were arranged as many thoughtless people say they ought to be; suppose that "all things" did not "come alike to all"; that a righteous man, for example, was never killed or hurt in a railway accident; that pious people had an absolute immunity from epidemic diseases, and, in fact, from all diseases; (why not?) that "swearing" men were never successful in business, and those who "feared an oath" uniformly so. Pray, what would be the consequence? If religious people always had the best of everything, and escaped all the ills "that flesh is heir to," what would become of religion? There would be none of it left. Self-interest would be all. Men would come to God not as they do now, drawn by His love, won by the power of truth, attracted by "the beauty of holiness," rejoicing in righteousness however much they had to suffer for its sake, but simply and solely because it paid them well to come. A pretty "Kingdom of Heaven" we should soon have under such a method of administration! It does, indeed, at first sight seem a hard thing to have to say, "There is one event to the righteous and to the wicked"; it seems "a sore evil under the sun"; but a very little reflection will show that as things are in the world in which we live at present it is very well that it is so.

It is of great importance, then, for our peace of mind, firmly to grasp the thought that we cannot at all infer what God thinks or intends concerning any person or his works from the outward circumstances which we observe. Is this man prospering in the world? It does not by any means follow from this that God regards him with special favor. Is this man visited with misfortune after misfortune, sorrow after sorrow, so that all who know him pity him from the bottom of their hearts? It does not by any means follow from this that the Lord is angry with him. "Think ye that those eighteen upon whom the tower in Siloam fell, and slew them, were sinners above all men that dwelt in Jerusalem? I tell you, nay." And just as we have no reason to judge those on whom great calamities fall, so neither have we occasion to conclude that virtue and piety are "a delusion and a snare" when men that have been conspicuous for both meet a fate that we, if we had been consulted, should have been inclined to reserve for the base and the bad.

But there is far more than this in the words before us. "The righteous and the wise, and their works, are in the hand of God" not only in the sense that they are withdrawn from the sight of men, but in this far better sense that they are safe. Being "in the hand of God" they are in the best hand. "The Lord knoweth them that are His"; and is not that enough? The onlooker from this side cannot tell, by anything he can see, whether or no they are the object of special Providence; but what does that matter? It is not with the onlookers that the "righteous and the wise" have to do; it is with Him who looks on from the side of eternity, and who, though He seems often to be a mere onlooker, letting events take their own course according to law, and often according to what seems mere accident, is no mere onlooker, but a wise and merciful Father, making "all things work together foor good to those that love Him." And so it comes to pass that while, to the eye of the world, "all things come alike to all," the people of God enjoying no immunity from the ills "that flesh is heir to," in the deepest sense it is true that "no evil befalls them." And here we can see how we are to understand those promises which at first sight seems to contradict what the wise man says about "all things coming alike to all." Take one of the most striking of them; for example that assurance in the ninety-first psalm, "A thousand shall fall at thy side, and ten thousand at thy right hand; but it shall not come nigh thee." Does that mean a certain immunity from bodily harm? Does it mean that in an earthquake like that of Chios, or a wreck like the Teuton's, or a landslip like that recent sad one in Switzerland, a man who "has made the Lord his refuge" is sure to escape, though all the rest perish? Manifestly not. No one expects such a thing. Of course God sometimes interposes to save in a marvelous manner; but such is not the rule of His acting by any means. But why are we to suppose that it is the man's body that is referred to when it is said, "it shall not come nigh thee"? Who is "thee"? If we read on we find this assurance: "Because thou hast made the Lord, which is my refuge, even the Most High, thy habitation, there shall no evil befall thee." It is in no bodily sense, manifestly, that a man makes, or can make, the Lord his "habitation." Clearly, the reference is to the man himself in that higher life of his which he lives in God. I believe that the late President of the United States, whom all right-hearted men and women are mourning now, was not only one of the "righteous and the wise," but that he was one who "dwelt in the secret place of the Most High," who "said of the Lord, he is my refuge and my fortress." Has not "evil befallen" him? I believe not. Sore evil befell his poor body. The bullet of the assasin rankled there, and weeks of agony ensued. But it did not "come near" him. That brave spirit was sound, and strong, and brave unto the end. The end? Has the end come? Has the universe seen the last of that brave man? Nay, verily. He lives in God with all the righteous and the wise. We mourn his loss, and sympathize with the bereaved family and Nation. But while we weep with them, we have now no cause to weep for him. Thousands and tens of thousands are weeping at his side, and multitudes feel as if stricken by a mortal blow; but it has "not come near him." "The righteous and the wise," whate'er betide, "are in the hand of God." Is there not unspeakable comfort in the thought?

"The righteous and the wise, and their works, are in the hand of God." The mystery of Providence has often a darker look when we think of men's "works," than when we think of themselves. When some young life is cut short just as a career of greatest usefulness is opening before it, afer long years of earnest and successful preparation, how terribly mysterious do the ways of Providence appear! Perhaps still more so when some great and good work has actually been begun, and earnest hearts are looking on with eagerness of hope and expectation, and all at once the one on whom men's hopes are fixed are stricken down. At such a time what a comfort it is to think that not only "the righteous and the wise" themselves, but "their works" also "are in the hand of God." Seldom, if ever, has the comfort of that assurance been more needed than under the shadow of this great loss which now so sorely tries the faith of our kindred beyond the sea. The sad event which we all mourn is mysterious enough, in view of the noble character of the "wise and righteous" man who has been taken away; but it is tenfold more mysterious when we think of his value to that great Nation over which he presided and of the great and much-needed work of reform to which he had so boldly and with such promise of success just set his hand. It cannot be doubted that the work was most needful, and nothing seemed more evident than that he was the man to do it; and there, no sooner has he put his hand to it than he is stricken down—and how? By the bullet of an assasin, and he the very meanest of that wretched class. At first sight it seemed as if the great work of Garfield were in the mean hand of Guiteau! And so it would be were there not a God in Heaven. But there is. "God reigneth; let the earth be glad, and the righteous and the wise, and their works are in His hand." And the work of President Garfield is "in His hand" still, as it always has been. We may not be able to follow it now and see how it fares, but we may be sure that God will see that it does not come to naught. And, short-sighted as we all are, are we not permitted even now to see how the removal of the workman may be the surest way of forwarding the work? Whatever may be the policy of the present President, there can be no doubt that the "spoils system" is doomed. That hydra of American politics had a terrible vitality. President Hayes no doubt did his best to struggle with it, but it was too strong for him; and who knows whether even President Garfield would have been equal to the mighty task? No man, however strong and resolute, can accomplish a reform of that kind without a great leverage of public opinion. It is very easy to criticise from a distance, and to wonder that rooted abuses are not at once removed. Our experience with the woes of Ireland ought at least to teach us this lesson. Public opinion, indeed, was powerfully with the late President in his lifetime; and yet party spirit ran very high as an opposing force. But now party spirit is in the dust, and public opinion everywhere demands that the work of reform shall go on. There is more education of public opinion in a crisis like this than in decades of ordinary agitation. I believe that the bullet of Guiteau will be the death-blow of the American hydra.

And then think how much good God has already visibly brought out of so great a calamity. Think how North and South have clasped hands round the bedside and the bier of the great President. The blood of hundreds of thousands was not thought too great a sacrifice to preserve the Union, and shall it be said that the blood of one, even though he were accounted the noblest and the best, was shed in vain, when by it there has been brought about a union not of States alone, but, for the first time perhaps, a universal union of hearts?

Then, too, it is no small matter that the sympathy of other nations has been drawn out so nobly, and especially that England and America have been so fused into one, during those anxious weeks culminating in these days of sorrow. What a blessed thing it is to think that the jealousies and heartburnings of less than twenty years ago, which boded so ill for the world's history, are now so entirely a thing of the past. Most of the hard feelings and prejudices which rankled on this side of the Atlantic during the years of the War were buried in the grave of Lincoln. But there has been great advance since then; and now, around the grave of Garfield, we gather as the children of one family, bowed under a common sorrow. May God grant that these may be everlasting bonds of amity, and that henceforth the two great English-speaking nations may in heart be ever one!

When we think of these things may we not believe that, much as was expected, and most reasonably expected, of President Garfield if his life had been spared, his tragic death may be fruitful in still higher and better results? And if so, do we not see how the Lord may have really answered in His own way those innumerable prayers which were rising continually for the wounded President? What was the object of these prayers? Were they not for the life and the work of the distinguished sufferer himself and his work?—that was all. Well, what if God has just done that which was best for both? Can it be said, then, that the prayers were unanswered? He and his work all the while have been, are now, "in the hand of God." And do we not see how even the long agony, and the tantalizing alternations between hope and fear on the part of those in all the world who watched the symptoms day by day—do we not see how all this furthered the great ends which his death has already served, bringing out in strong relief those heroic qualities, both his and hers, which all the world has admired, and calling forth the sympathy of all hearts far beyond what would have been otherwise possible? Yes, I think it is possible in some measure to see as well as to believe that all has been "in the hand of God."

But I must draw to a close, and I do so by solemnly asking the question, Are you and your works in the hand of God? First, are you yourselves? Are you "dwelling in the secret place of the most High and abiding under the shadow of the Almighty"? If not, let me entreat you to come without delay. You never can have abiding peace and safety until you are in His hand. We cannot promise you any change in the outward circumstances of your life, seeing that under the present dispensation of things there is and must be "one event to the righteous and to the wicked"; but there will be a vast difference in your inward experience. Though your outward life be as checkered as ever, your inward life will be at rest in God. "In the world ye shall have tribulation," says Christ, "but in Me ye shall have peace." You will be, to use the beautiful language of the prophet Isaiah, "hid in the shadow of His hand," and there no evil can come near you.

But though the events of your life may not mark you out as a child of God, there ought to be a mark which every one can see—the mark of "the righteous and the wise"; your character and conduct. "The foundation of God standeth sure, having the seal. The Lord knoweth them that are His; and let every one that nameth the name of Chist depart from iniquity." The first of these is God's; the second is yours. The Divine side is veiled, but the human side should be open to all.

And you, who yourselves are in the hand of God, see that your works are there also. You know it sometimes happens that a man himself may be saved, and yet his work be lost. A man may belong to "the righteous," and not to "the wise," who "shall shine as the brightness of the firmament," and who, "turning many to righteousness, shall shine as the stars for ever and ever." A man may be resting on "the sure foundation" and his work not. You remember what Paul says about this in his First Epistle to the Corinthians, the third chapter: "If any man's work shall be burned, he shall suffer loss; but he himself shall be saved, yet so as by fire." The great question is, not whether we be doing much or little, whether our work be great or small, successful or unsuccessful in the eye of the world, it is, whether it be done from love to Christ and in a Christian spirit. If that be so, then, however little we may find ourselves able to do, or even though we may be set aside by sickness and able to do nothing, yet God will accept the purpose of the heart on the principle that "if there be first a willing mind it is accepted according to that a man hath, and not according to that he hath not." Therefore, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do do it with thy might"; or, to put it in the New Testament form, "Therefore, my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, immovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord."

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

Annual Meeting of the Society.

The annual meeting of St. Luke's Hospital Society was held at St. James' Church last evening in accordance with the old custom of holding the meeting in some church the Sunday evening preceding St. Luke's Day, and reports of the work for the past year were read.

The inclemency of the weather precluded a large attendance, but did not interfere with the carrying out of the program. Bishop McLaren presided, and after singing and prayer spoke briefly of the merits of the hospital, and of the good work it was doing, commending it as one of the noblest charities in the land, because it was conducted outside of the pale of sectarianism.

The Rev. Dr. Locke, President of the society, followed by reading the report of the Trustees, which set forth that the year just closing had been one of the most successful in the history of the institution. About 100 more patients had been cared for than last year, the cost of each being $1.04 per day, and beside, a debt of $3,000 had been paid off. The report referred to the fact that the building of an addition to the hospital was contemplated at the earliest possible day. N. K. Fairbank donated the necessary ground adjacent to the present site, which was valued at $10,000, and other gentlemen having contributed $20,750 for the purchase of more ground on Michigan avenue, with which seventy feet had been secured at a cost of $15,000.

The report further set forth that there was a balance to the credit of the building fund of $3,047, and $20,000 more was expected to be realized from the sale of State street property, which would put the managers in the way of commencing the new building at an early day.

In conclusion, it was shown that the following churches and individuals had contributed $300 each the past year to endow beds in the hospital: Unity Church, Church of the Ascension, Mrs. P. D. Armour, L. Z. Leiter, Marshall Field, William Holmes, John De Koven, Helen De Koven, Dr. T. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Whitehouse, E. B. Sheldon Jr., J. K. Fisher, N. K. Fairbank, E. C. Larned, W. E. Larned, and Mrs. Alex. Smith. This manner of giving was highly commended, and thanks were returned to the medical staff of the institution and to the Matron, and regrets were expressed at the death of Dr. M. O. Heydock and Mrs. Ryerson during the year, who had always manifested a deep interest in the hospital work.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT

was next presented, and was read by Dr. Locke. It showed that the receipts had been $16,053 and the expenditures $16,050, leaving a small balance on hand. The unpaid bills amounted to about $1,000, and the assets of the institution in property and securities were placed at $80,000. Following the reading the reverend gentleman spoke of the urgent wants of the hospital, among which was more room, about $400 to better sustain the dispensary, and about $125 to paint the building. All of the money raised the past year had been by private subscriptions, and he returned thanks for the liberality displayed in sustaining the institution.

The report of the medical faculty was read by Dr. Chambers, and showed that during the year 384 patients had been treated, 305 discharged, and that there had been 27 births and as many deaths. The dispensary patients had numbered 1,161, and their nationality had been as follows: Ireland 60, Scotland 9, Germany 26, Sweden 22, Holland 3, Wales, France 3, United States 174, England 22, Canada 14, and Nova Scotia, Denmark, Bohemia, and Norway, 1 each. Religiously they had been divided as follows: Episcopalian 40, Methodist 33, Lutheran 27, Congregational 11, Baptist 9, Presbyterian 7, Catholic 98, Jews 4, no church 89, and Evangelists, Swedenborgian, Unitarian, and Christian, 1 each.

The Chaplain's report showed that there had been fourteen baptisms and four burials, and twelve persons had partaken of Holy Communion in the chapel and twenty-six in the wards. The patients generally were spoken of as having manifested the deepest interest in all the religious exercises, and thanks were returned to the Sisters of St. Luke's for their ministrations.

The exercises closed with brief addresses by the Hon. G. H. Harlow and the Rev. Francis Courtney, both of whom commended the work of St. Luke's as worthy of the sympathy and support of all classes.

An Interrupted Wedding.

Uniontown (Ky.) society has been given a shock from which it will take a long while to recover. The trouble culminated at a wedding. The about-to-be bride was young, refined, and, as her masculine acquantances aver, beautiful. The groom had been introduced into the best circle of Uniontown people a few months before and had completely won the confidence of the young woman's parents. He was handsome, scholarly, and of fascinating manners. A week or so ago the friends of the bride met at the church where the ceremony was to be performed, and soon the bride herself entered, with flowing veil and rosy cheeks. The clergyman, whose services had been secured for the occasion, eyed the bridegroom closely, and, when the latter drew near, the good man dropped his book as though both amazed and horrified.

"I cannot marry this man," he said, recovering quickly.

"Why not, sir," asked the bride's father, rising in anger from his seat and moving toward the clergyman.

"Because I married this man to another woman at Evansville, Ind., less than a year ago."

Some of the ladies fainted, the bridegroom-elect gesticulated violent protestations, and the wedding party collapsed. Investigation showed that the charge was well founded.

Col. Purdy Pasha's Death.

London Times.

The *Academy* announces the death at Cairo of Col. E. S. Purdy Pasha, of the Egyptian General Staff. Col. Purdy was born in the State of New York, and received his scientific training at West Point. At an early age he served under Gen. Stone on the cadastral survey of Sonora and Lower California, and afterward saw service in the War with the Southern States. For several years past he has been one of the most prominent of the American officers under Gen. Stone Pasha, Chief of the Egyptian General Staff, and has been long engaged on survey work in Upper Egypt. He served with Ismail Eyub Pasha in the Darfur expedition, and took a leading part in laying down the map of that province. As lately as May 14 Col. Purdy exhibited his large map of Darfur at a meeting of the Cairo Geographical Survey, and read a paper on his journey to Dara and Hofra-el-Nahas, giving an account of the inhabitants and resources of Darfur, its fauna and flora, hydrography, etc. Col. Purdy was only 42 years of age at the time of his death.

"Mother Has Recovered,"

wrote an Illinois girl to her Eastern relatives. "She took bitters for a long time, but without any good. So, when she heard of the virtues of Kidney-Wort, she got a box, and it has completely cured her, so that she can do as much work now as she could before we moved West. Since she has got well every one about here is taking it." See advertisement.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

TIME TABLE.

For Racine and Milwaukee twice daily at 8 a. m. and 9 p. m., Sunday morning excepted.
For Grand Haven, via Milwaukee, twice daily at 8 a. m. and 9 p. m., Sunday morning excepted.
For Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, and Manistee, daily at 9 a. m., Sunday morning excepted.
For Green Bay, Menominee and bay ports, Kewaunee, etc., Tuesday at 7 p. m.
For Escanaba, Fayette, Menominee, Sturgeon Bay, and all Lake Superior towns, via Escanaba, Saturday at 9 a. m.
For Frankfort, Pierport, Arcadia, etc., Tuesday at 9 a. m. and Saturday at 9 a. m.
Docks foot Michigan-av.
N. B.—The morning boats have been withdrawn. See corrected time-table Tuesday, Oct. 18.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Marshalltown Express	*8:30 a m	*6:45 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:30 p m	*2:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*12:30 p m	*2:15 p m
Sioux City & Yankton	*12:30 p m	*2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	†9:15 p m	‡7:15 a m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	†9:15 p m	*2:15 p m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:30 p m	‡7:15 a m
Des Moines Night Express	†9:15 p m	‡7:15 a m
Sioux City & Yankton	†9:15 p m	‡7:15 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*9:15 a m	*2:40 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	*6:15 a m
Freeport & Rockford	*4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	*4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee Express	*8:00 a m	*7:30 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	9:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*10:00 a m	*2:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	*3:00 p m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§9:00 p m	§6:45 a m
Green Bay, via Janesville	*9:30 a m	*5:15 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:05 a m	§2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§9:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	*10:05 a m	2:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	*10:05 a m	2:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	§9:00 p m	7:00 a m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	4:45 p m	*10:30 a m
Lake Geneva	*3:15 p m	*9:55 a m
Elgin Express	*9:15 a m	*2:40 p m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	*6:15 a m
Elgin Express	*4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	*5:15 p m	*8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday Express	1:15 p m	*10:15 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and General Passenger Depot, on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
*b*Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	8:00 a m	*b* 7:25 p m
*b*Nebraska Express	10:30 a m	*b* 3:30 p m
*b*Dubuque & Sioux City Express	10:00 a m	*b* 2:45 p m
*b*Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	10:00 a m	*b* 2:45 p m
*b*Downer's Grove Accommodat'n	11:05 a m	*b* 1:45 p m
*b*Montana & Pacific Express	12:05 p m	*b* 3:45 p m
*b*St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	12:05 p m	*b* 2:45 p m
*b*Kansas City & Denver Express	12:05 p m	*b* 2:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
*b*Aurora Passenger	3:30 p m	*b* 6:40 a m
*b*Mendota & Ottawa Express	4:30 p m	*b*10:50 a m
*b*St. Louis Express	4:30 p m	*b*10:50 a m
*b*Rockford & Freeport Express	4:30 p m	*b*10:50 a m
*b*Aurora Passenger	5:35 p m	8:45 a m
*b*Aurora Passenger	6:20 p m	*b* 7:45 a m
*c*Des Moines, Omaha & Lincoln Nigh Express	10:00 p m	*d* 6:55 a m
*a*Southern Pacific Express	10:00 p m	*a* 6:55 a m
*c*Texas Express	10:00 p m	*a* 6:55 a m
*a*Kansas City & St. Joe Night Ex	10:00 p m	*a* 6:55 a m
*b*Freeport & Dubuque Express	9:30 p m	*b* 7:15 a m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	12:25 p m	10:10 p m

a Daily. *b* Daily, except Sunday. *c* Daily, except Saturday. *d* Daily, except Monday.
Dubuque trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	*7:30 a m	*2:00 p m
Milwaukee Express	*3:05 p m	*4:00 p m
Waukesha & Oconomowoc Ex	*5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	§10:10 a m †9:00 p m	§2:00 p m ‡7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	*10:10 a m †9:00 p m	*2:00 p m ‡7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex	*5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex	†9:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison and Prairie du Chien Express	*10:10 a m	*7:00 p m
Libertyville Accommodation	*6:20 p m	*8:25 a m

FINANCIAL.

MAVERICK NATIONAL BANK,
BOSTON.

CAPITAL........$400,000
SURPLUS........$400,000

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and Mercantile Firms solicited.
Dealers in United States Bonds.
Foreign Exchange and Cable Transfers.
New England Collections made.
Drafts received for acceptance, and satisfactory names discounted at current rates.
Correspondence Invited.

ASA P. POTTER, President.
J. J. EDDY, Cashier.
J. W. WORK, Ass't Cashier.

PRESTON KEAN & CO.
BANKERS.
100 Washington-st.

Receive accounts of Banks, Bankers, Mercantile Firms, and Individuals. Make Collections on favorable terms.
Buy and Sell Exchange on the principal cities of Europe.
Issue Travelers' and Commercial Credits.
Deal in Choice Securities, including Government, Municipal, and Railroad Bonds.

DAY & FIELD,
STOCK BROKERS
130 LaSalle-st.

All securities dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange bought and sold on commission and carried on a fair margin.
Interest allowed on credit balances.

Boody, Saltonstall & Co.,
Stocks and Bonds,
128 LA SALLE-ST.

BOODY, McLELLAN & CO., 58 Broadway, N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
D. A. BOODY, C. W. McLELLAN, JR.,
R. LELAND, F. G. SALTONSTALL.

THE UNION TRUST CO.,
Northeast Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.,
receives savings deposits and allows interest on same subject to the rules of the bank.
G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

THE COURTS.

DIVORCES.

Lily M. Richardson filed a bill Saturday asking for a divorce from Edward A. Richardson on the ground of desertion and adultery.

Letitia Tuttle also asks for a decree of divorce from her husband, John B. Tuttle, having deserted her in March, 1876, just three years after their marriage.

ITEMS.

Judge Tuley will go to the Criminal Court to-day, and Judge Barnum will return to his own Chancery Court.

The suit of the New Market Savings Bank against Pleasant Amick, involving the question of compensation to Town Assessors, was redocketed Saturday in the Circuit Court, on mandate from the Supreme Court, and then dismissed by stipulation, each party to pay his own costs.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

F. C. Weir filed a bill Saturday against William J. Morden, P. C. Houston, and J. M. Blackburn to restrain them from using his patent for improved railway frogs, issued May 20, 1879.

STATE COURTS.

Henry Schroellkoff commenced a suit in trespass Saturday against the City of Chicago, to recover $10,000 damages to his property on Halsted street, caused by the erection of the Kinzie street viaduct.

Edwin Bean began a suit in attachment against the Globe Hardware Company, claiming $412.95.

Augusta Stech brought suit to recover $1,000 damages of Mary Hickey, for alleged malicious prosecution.

Ella E. Cooper commenced a suit for $5,000 against Andrew J. Cooper.

W. J. Wilce & Co. sued Joseph, Benjamin L., and Edward W. Jones for $2,000.

E. C. Cleaver brought suit for $4,000 against John Keeler.

Henry Appel sued Frank Mayer for $2,500.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions. Call Tuesday Nos. 47 to 56 of the chancery calendar.

APPELLATE COURT—40, 41, 42, 43, and 44. No case on hearing.

JUDGE GARY—Assists Judge Anthony. No case on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—Preliminary call, Nos. 450 to 500, inclusive. Trial call, term Nos. 2,290, 3,564, 3,596, 3,652, 3,678, 3,702, 3,714, 3,728. No. 3,158, Cuykendall vs. Archer Refinery, on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Assists Judge Smith. No case on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 384 to 387, 412, 422, 429, 447, 449, 451, 454 to 462, 446, 465. No. 4,747, McKee vs. Shields, on trial.

JUDGE GARDNER—Contested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—No preliminary call. Trial call, 257½, 259, 261, 262, 264, 268, 270, 271, 273, 288, 289, 290, 290½, 291, 299, 300, 300½. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—45, 49, 50, 54, 60, 69, 70, 77, 78, 79. No case on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—Motions.

JUDGE BARNUM—Contested motions. Call Nos. 130, Doolittle vs. Miller; 71, Miller vs. [illegible]; 400, Robinson vs. Johnson; and 997, [illegible]man.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Set cases, Nos. 268 and 289, and 272, 273, 274, 275, 278, 280, 282, 283, 284, 288.

JUDGES JAMIESON AND TULEY—Nos. 275, 285, 147, 149, 153, 297, 378, and 112.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—A. B. Barnes vs. [illegible] H. Biostan, $298.66.

JUDGE GARY—Towle & Roper vs. Joseph B. [illegible]

[illegible]—C. S. Fifield vs. Joseph Pratt; verdict, [illegible], and motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE MORAN—Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company vs. [illegible]; condemnation verdict against the company, and motion for new trial.

Forster and Parnell.

Mr. George W. Smalley, telegraphing from London to Chicago, said of the Irish League agitation: "Mr. Forster has made up his mind to let the League do its worst. He puts his whole trust in [illegible]. The League is conspiring by every means, by every appeal to shame[illegible], by every trick, by continued violence, to defeat. Mr. Parnell and his followers are to be at liberty to talk treason, to combine against the law, to combine with them, to inflict pecuniary loss on law-abiding and [illegible] because they are law-abiding [illegible]. Meantime the Executive, which [illegible] looks on while this [illegible] tightens its coils, is berated [illegible] because it does not reinforce [illegible] band by liberating such [illegible] under lock and key. English [illegible] cry from across the channel [illegible] anxious beyond measure to [illegible] of 'conciliation,' and not [illegible] in his rear, has turned loose [illegible] Kilmainham patients, Father [illegible]. Straightaway the air is [illegible] maledictions. The kindest [illegible] to say of the man who has [illegible] him out of prison is this: [illegible] go down in curses and hate [illegible] of Irishmen. Mr. Forster [illegible] 'spirit,' an 'infamous character.' That is the first effect of [illegible] bound to say that coercion [illegible] is a weapon hardly more [illegible] drawn sword. Mr. Parnell [illegible] of fighting. He un[illegible] and dagger, and if Mr. [illegible] care he may find the dagger poisoned."

Sensibility of Blood Circulation.

[illegible] account of some curious [illegible] as to the influence of [illegible] of the blood. His con[illegible] such an influence and [illegible] and sometimes de[illegible]—this influence being [illegible] reflex action of the ex[illegible] the medulla oblong[illegible] generally the heart beats [illegible] ganglia being stim[illegible] the effect of music. [illegible] effects upon the [illegible] be presumed, with [illegible] one of the music.

His Last Dose.

[illegible] kidney troubles, when [illegible] "I'll try it, but it will [illegible] got well, and is now [illegible] to all. [illegible] the stomach acts upon [illegible] disease and pain. [illegible] remedy. It removes [illegible] disease. Liquid (very [illegible] equally efficiently.—*American Cultivator.*

BUSINESS.

Review of Finances in Chicago Last Week.

The Produce Markets Fairly Active and Very Irregular—A Decided Advance, Due to Stormy Weather,

But the Leading Articles Fell Back Sharply, and Closed Nearly at Friday's Latest Prices.

FINANCIAL.

Bank clearings in Chicago last week were $57,728,899, against $39,500,622 for the corresponding week of last year. This gain is not due altogether to the condition of affairs on the Board of Trade, but comes largely from the great increase in business of all kinds in the city. The wet weather of the last week has quieted trade to some extent, and has affected business in the interior more than in Chicago. All departments of merchandise and manufacturing tell the same story of activity and prosperity. Large amounts of gold were sent into the country by the Chicago banks. New York exchange sold between banks at 60@80c per $1,000 discount. Loans were active at 6@7 per cent. Transactions in securities were small.

Chicago bank clearings for the week are reported as follows by Manager W. S. Smith, of the Clearing-House:

Date.	*Clearings.*	*Balances.*
Monday	$10,752,850	$1,047,558
Tuesday	10,111,019	779,659
Wednesday	9,073,700	687,089
Thursday	9,041,219	617,170
Friday	9,589,536	1,134,632
Saturday	9,160,563	1,205,971
Total	$57,728,899	$5,422,081
Corresponding week last year	39,500,622	3,143,483

The following new securities have been admitted to the list by the Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange:

Texas & Pacific, Rio Grande Division, bonds, from No. 9,001 to No. 10,500, inclusive, covering sixty miles additional of road, constructed from the 360th to the 420th mile-post, at $25,000 a mile.

New Orleans Pacific first mortgage bonds, from No. 1,361 to No. 4,000, inclusive, for $1,000 each.

Houston & Texas Central 6 per cent gold bonds, from No. 3,001 to No. 4,000, inclusive, for $1,000 each.

International & Great Northern first mortgage bonds, from No. 6,885 to No. 7,184, inclusive, for $1,000 each. Six per cent coupon mortgage bonds, from No. 5,985 to No. 6,284, inclusive, for $1,000 each.

Panama Railroad, United States Trust Company certificates.

Richmond & Danville capital stock (shares all $100 each), $4,000,000; consolidated mortgage gold bonds, due Jan. 1, 1915, from No. 1 to No. 6,000, each $1,000.

Boston & New York Air Line, common stock, $1,000,000; free list.

Texas & St. Louis first mortgage bonds, 6 per cent, No. 1,521 to No. 2,128, $608,000; land-grant income bonds, from No. 1,521 to No. 2,128, $608,000; capital stock, $608,000.

Chicago & Northwestern sinking-fund bonds (coupon bonds from No. 1 to No. 1,910 for $1,000 each, and registered bonds from No. 1 to No. 112 for $10,000 each), $3,030,000.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago capital stock, $5,000,000, in shares of $100 each.

The *Sun* thinks the advance in Manhattan Railway stock may have a substantial basis, but all the news obtainable is of negotiations only, and not of final agreement. It is quite possible, and very probable, that when these negotiations have gone on long enough to enable certain large holders to market their stock, they will be broken off, and another fall in the stock take place, to be followed by another rise in due season.

It is reported that the Erie Railway's annual report for the year ending Sept. 30 will show gross earnings of $20,500,000, the net earnings showing $7,500,000, and that the company earned full interest, rentals, 6 per cent on the preferred stock, and 2 per cent on the common. The local business of this road, it is claimed, is now sufficient to pay interest, rentals, and all fixed charges, and that the company's New England and Chicago connections will be completed this winter. Ex-Gov. Morgan is quoted as having stated that the net earnings over the fixed charges were $2,300,000, all of which had been expended on the road for the betterment of the property.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Governments were irregular.

Money, 4@6, closing at 4. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@6½.

Sterling exchange, 60 days, steady, 479½; demand, 483½.

GOVERNMENTS.

6s	100½	4s	115⅝
5s	99⅝	Pacific 6s of 1895	130
4½s	113		

BONDS.

Central Pacific	114⅛	U. P. firsts pfd	116¼
Erie seconds	103	U. P. land grant	113
Lehigh & Wilksbarre	110½	U. P. sinking fund	122
Louisiana consols	55	Virginia 6s	32
Missouri 6s	108¾	Virginia consols	80
St. Joe	108	Virginia deferred	118
St. P. & S. C. firsts	108	Tex. & P. land grants	74
Tennessee 6s	69	Tex. Pac. (Rio G. Div.)	90¾
Tennessee new	69		

STOCKS.

Adams	133	Norfolk & W	56
Alton & Terre Haute	51	Northern Pacific	38¼
Do preferred	90	Do pref	78¾
American	91½	Northwestern	124⅜
B., C. R. & N.	75	Do pref	134⅜
Canada Southern	58¼	New York Central	138⅝
C., C. & I. C.	21¼	Ohio Central	27¾
Central Pacific	94⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	43⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio	25	Do pref	104
Do first preferred	40¾	Ontario & Western	33
Do second preferred	30¼	Pacific Mail	50⅝
Chicago & Alton	128	Panama	190
Do preferred	135	Peoria D. & E.	41½
C., B. & Q.	155¼	Pittsburg	138
C., St. L. & N. O.	78	Reading	63⅜
Cin., San. & Cleve.	52	Rock Island	134
Cleve. & Colo.	93⅜	St. L. & San. F.	44
Delaware & Hudson	108	Do pref	70⅞
Del., Lac. & W.	124⅛	Do first pref	106
D. & R. G.	85	St. Paul	109
Erie	45	Do pref	120
Do pref	88⅛	St. Paul M. & M.	102⅞
Fort Wayne	140	St. P. & Omaha	41⅞
H. & St. Joe	97⅝	Do pref	102⅞
Do pref	114½	Texas Pacific	53⅝
Harlem	200	Union Pacific	119
Houston & Texas	91	United States	70⅛
Illinois Central	130⅜	W., St. L. & Pacific	49⅛
L. B. & W.	43⅞	Do pref	90⅛
Kansas & Texas	41⅛	Fargo	130
L. E. & W.	46⅜	Western Union	88¼
Lake Shore	119⅞	East Tennessee	14⅝
Louisville & Nash	94⅞	Do pref	27
L. N. A. & C.	70	Caribou	2¼
M. & C. firsts pref	19¾	Central Arizona	1¾
M. & C. seconds pref.	11½	Excelsior	1¾
Mem. & Charleston	72	Homestake	18
Michigan Central	89	Little Pittsburg	2⅛
Missouri Pacific	105⅝	Ontario	35
Mobile & Ohio	37	Quicksilver	13⅛
Morris & Essex	123	Do pref	57
Nash. & Chattanooga	84¼	Silver Cliff	4⅝
New Jersey Central	93¾	Standard	21¾

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Illinois Central, 135½; Pennsylvania Central, 67½; Erie, 46⅜; Reading, 34¾.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—Rentes, 84f 65c.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Saturday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	RECEIPTS. 1880.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1880.
Flour, brls	15,676	12,808	17,005	9,190
Wheat, bu	60,862	173,409	23,912	112,508
Corn, bu	270,329	411,181	278,959	494,808
Oats, bu	102,650	133,014	47,757	124,504
Rye, bu	10,147	12,309	3,045	4,689
Barley, bu	34,241	30,175	16,195	19,311
Grass seed, lbs	82,380	417,622	207,908	25,291
Flaxseed, lbs	883,995	2,368,050	40,500	672,250
Broom-corn, lbs	241,300	104,000	111,695	60,283
Cured meats, lbs	248,300	168,300	2,300,432	2,938,949
Beef, tcs	.....	.....	.....	62
Beef, brls	.....	.....	309	612
Pork, brls	155	225	1,246	1,129
Lard, lbs	30,100	4,520	1,231,228	838,845
Tallow, lbs	22,555	62,262	50,700	63,215
Butter, lbs	117,243	205,291	234,047	230,486
Live hogs, No	20,450	20,980	5,605	6,976
Cattle, No	7,599	3,586	3,980	2,003
Sheep, No	1,409	442	1,875	165
Hides, lbs	297,190	204,381	169,635	349,030
Highwines, brls	.....	125	44	.....
Wool, lbs	89,000	109,167	102,537	20,431
Potatoes, bu	24,036	10,916	8,342	800
Coal, tons	11,300	6,332	2,878	1,761
Hay, tons	140	84	96	67
Lumber, m	18,297	5,301	4,631	4,062
Shingles, m	2,940	2,313	472	488
Salt, brls	2,854	14,211	4,637	3,060
Eggs, pkgs	489	1,114	113	.....
Cheese, boxes	4,743	4,067	5,264	1,567
Green apples, brls	6,455	9,073	446	25

A. M. Wright, Esq., thinks of submitting a plan to the Board of Trade for utilizing its capital within the terms of the law, which forbids it to hold more than $200,000. The pending applications for new membership will swell the cash assets of the board to nearly $350,000, or nearly twice as much as it can legally hold. But the board has obligations to pay a rental of about $30,000 annually for the next eighty-five years. It is true that the property may be counted on as good for the money, or at least a considerable part of it, but the obligation remains all the same, and may fairly be reckoned as a liability to be compared with assets. The proposition is to employ the surplus means of the Board to create a sinking fund, the annuity from which would pay the rental, or a portion thereof; and a strong argument in favor of the proposal is the probability that in the near future capital will command a lower rate of interest than now. The investment of $723,256 at 4 per cent interest would be required to provide for the payment of $30,000 annually for the next eighty-five years. Therefore the investment of $350,000 would yield nearly $15,000 per annum, leaving the other half to be paid out of the current receipts of the organization.

The following were the shipments of provisions from Chicago for the period stated. The weights are gross:

	Week ending Oct. 15.	*Since Nov. 1, 1880.*	*Ditto year previous.*
Pork, brls	11,138	283,989	329,856
Lard	7,721,259	260,906,079	230,740,053
Hams	2,238,718	174,650,828	208,817,121
Sides	10,318,087	518,141,845	455,093,737
Shoulders	1,149,876	70,889,609	97,686,994

The exports of provisions from the seaboard for the week ending Oct. 8 included 5,039 brls pork, 5,098 brls beef, 5,201,990 lbs lard, 8,233,001 lbs hog meat, 1,725,376 lbs cheese, and 155,500 lbs tallow.

The following is a comparative summary of provisions exported from America from Nov. 1 to Oct. 1:

	1880-'81.	1879-'80.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs	55,748,000	63,139,800	7,391,200
Bacon, lbs	628,391,214	729,986,068	101,594,854
Lard, lbs	301,067,658	352,253,271	51,185,613
Totals	985,206,892	1,145,379,169	160,172,277

The following was the distribution of the exports of flour, wheat, and corn for the week ending Oct. 8, from Montreal, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans:

To—	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
United Kingdom	58,435	947,503	883,962
Continent	7,103	230,738	17,194
South and Central America	19,342	.....	4,932
West Indies	10,385	3,992	14,911
B. N. A. Colonies	6,620	.....	5,512
Other countries	225	.....	.....
Totals	97,150	1,182,233	926,231

THE WHEAT OUTLOOK.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.—The probable supply of wheat and the demand therefor is a matter of great importance, and one of which it is impossible, at least for the present, to give any exact figures. Whatever tends to throw light upon the subject may, however, prove of some value, and with this in view the following figures are presented.

According to a revised estimate of the Agricultural Department, mentioned in the last Baltimore letter of THE TRIBUNE, the yield of wheat in the United States in 1880 was 498,549,868 bu, while the heretofore accepted estimate was for a crop of only 480,849,723 bu, a difference of nearly 18,000,000 bu. What is the statistical position of the wheat market of the present? During the crop year—Sept. 1, 1880, to Aug. 31, 1881—the exports of flour and wheat combined, according to the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, were 166,000,000 bu. When the crop year opened—Sept. 1, 1880—there was a considerable stock of wheat in the country from the old crop of 1879, generally estimated at not less than 15,000,000 bu; but, as there was a moderate amount of new wheat shipped during the last half of July and August, 1880, the 15,000,000 bu from 1879 may be counted as simply balancing these exports of new wheat, leaving at the beginning of the crop year, Sept. 1, 1880, 498,500,000 bu of wheat in the United States. The foreign exports during the year have already been given. The amount required for seeding 36,000,000 acres was 54,000,000 bu. For consumption 4½ bu per capita, or a total of 230,000,000 bu, is the outside estimate, but the Agricultural Department, basing its calculations upon the information obtained from all parts of the country, makes its estimate for seeding and bread combined at 5½ bu per capita, which would make the total consumption during 1880-'81 about 281,000,000 bu, or a little less than the figures just given. Adopting the larger estimate, and summing up the foregoing figures, we have:

	Bushels.
Stock on hand, Sept. 1, 1880	498,500,000
Exports, Sept. 1, '80, to Aug. 31, '81	166,000,000
Amount required for bread	230,000,000
Amount required for seed	54,000,000
Total required for home use	450,600,000
Balance on hand, Sept. 1, 1881	47,900,000

A few commercial writers of late have attempted to prove that we had no surplus on hand Sept. 1, 1881, but they have made their estimates based upon a crop of 481,000,000 bu, or 18,000,000 bu less than the real production, and at the same time they have, at least in several instances, put the exports at 186,000,000 bu, which was the amount shipped during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1881, and not for the crop year; thus there is a second difference, amounting in this case to 20,000,000 bu; so by their own calculations, their figures being corrected, there was a surplus of 38,000,000 bu. In truth, however, the actual surplus was not less than 47,900,000 bu. Having examined the statistics of last year, it may be well to turn to the present. The gloomiest prediction yet made of the yield for 1881 puts the outturn at 150,000,000 bu less than in 1880, which would give us a crop of 348,000,000 bu, but the general belief is that the yield will not be more than 125,000,000 bu short of last year, and *Bradstreet's*, after a carefully compiled estimate, puts the total yield at 368,900,000 bu, which is probably near the correct amount. It is hardly probable that our wheat acreage will be greater than in 1880, owing to the inability of farmers to sow during the drouth; but, granting that there will be an increase of 1,000,000 acres, the amount required for seeding would be 55,500,000 bu. For bread, at 4½ bu per capita, and estimating the population by 1882 to be 53,000,000, the amount required would be 238,500,000 bu. Summing up these figures, and for the sake of satisfying the worst croakers, let the crop be estimated at 150,000,000 bu short, the result then is:

	Bushels.
Estimated crop of 1881	348,500,000
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1881	47,900,000
Total stock Sept. 1, 1881	396,400,000
Amount required for bread for 53,000,000 people	238,500,000
For seeding	55,000,000
Total for domestic use	293,500,000
Surplus for export	102,900,000

Thus, taking the very lowest estimate yet made of the yield this year and at the same time the highest estimate for our own wants from Sept. 1, 1881, to Aug. 31, 1882, there is even then a surplus for export of 102,900,000 bu. Instead, however, of the lowest estimate, suppose the one made by *Bradstreet's* be accepted, and then the above surplus is increased by 20,000,000 bu. It must also be remembered that high prices greatly restrict consumption, and thus, while 4½ bu per capita is a liberal allowance for years of plenty, it is too much when prices are high, and probably 4@4¼ bu will be fully as much as will be consumed this year. In view of the above figures and the large crop in Russia, is it not well to inquire whether prices have not been ruling rather higher than the situation justifies. Farmers have been led to hold back their wheat hoping for $1.75@2.00 a bu, but it would seem that the wisest policy would be to sell, and that at once.

The movement of wheat from the West to the seaboard continues very light, and for the past week the receipts at the Atlantic ports were even less than for the preceding week. Of corn, however, the receipts for the week show a gain of some 700,000 bu over the preceding week, and were in fact larger than for the corresponding week of last year, a circumstance which has not occurred before for some months. The receipts at the Atlantic ports for the week ended Oct. 7, 1881, were 243,332 brls flour, 1,573,582 bu wheat, 2,714,281 bu corn, and 699,935 bu oats, against for the corresponding week of last year 200,201 brls flour, 3,106,362 bu wheat, 2,062,314 bu corn, and 640,467 bu oats. The receipts at each port for the past week and also from Jan. 1 to Oct. 7, 1881, as compared with the corresponding time 1880 was as follows:

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDED OCT 7, 1881.

At—	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.
New York	102,331	961,518	2,121,755	[illegible]
Baltimore	21,455	316,000	[illegible]	27,000
Philadelphia	16,880	60,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	70,138	70,400	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans	12,252	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montreal	20,835	165,674	[illegible]	30,051
Total	243,332	1,573,582	2,714,281	699,935
Same week 1880	200,201	3,106,362	2,062,314	640,467

RECEIPTS FROM JAN. 1 TO OCT. 7, 1881.

At—	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.
New York	4,392,532	35,818,358	37,307,883	12,857,334
Baltimore	983,295	18,183,100	13,417,154	817,800
Philadelphia	674,571	8,111,293	9,687,642	[illegible]
Boston	2,121,155	2,951,741	11,532,441	[illegible]
New Orleans	436,927	4,310,032	9,308,221	[illegible]
Montreal	643,151	5,618,745	3,163,414	980,573
Total	9,251,631	75,003,269	84,619,763	21,290,362

RECEIPTS FOR CORRESPONDING TIME 1880.

At—	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.
New York	3,630,284	43,888,159	49,352,945	10,532,452
Baltimore	905,590	24,255,964	15,207,786	[illegible]
Philadelphia	542,230	10,954,220	21,113,050	[illegible]
Boston	1,625,819	2,630,942	12,583,698	[illegible]
New Orleans	492,161	4,653,384	9,935,277	[illegible]
Montreal	504,961	7,637,000	6,773,456	[illegible]
Total	7,702,014	93,987,675	112,965,302	19,049,919

The export movement of flour and grain continues dull and stagnant, although the decline in prices during the past few days has rather improved the outlook, but as yet little or no actual business has resulted from it. Shippers appear to be a little more willing to treat for ocean tonnage, and that may be taken as an indication of a disposition to make shipments. The elevators at the seaboard as well as in many interior cities are almost completely filled with grain which cannot be profitably moved while our prices continue above foreign markets. In the meantime steamers are going to the Black Sea in large numbers, and heavy shipments are expected as soon as there is sufficient water at several Russian ports, where low tides have made it impossible for steamers to load lately. The exports of flour and wheat from the Atlantic ports since the 1st of September—the beginning of the crop year—compared with the same time 1880, were as follows:

For week ended—	1881. Flour, brls.	1881. Wheat, bu.	1880. Flour, brls.	1880. Wheat, bu.
Sept. 9	107,889	1,942,946	142,024	2,777,759
Sept. 16	113,062	1,279,876	155,505	2,814,765
Sept. 23	97,511	1,753,719	154,809	2,725,362
Sept. 30	115,824	1,887,568	139,425	3,971,809
Oct. 7	89,397	1,405,807	131,562	3,030,858
Total	523,674	8,240,914	723,445	15,310,623

Thus in five weeks the exports from the Atlantic ports show a decrease of 200,000 brls flour and 6,000,000 bu of wheat, or a total of nearly 7,000,000 bu.

The exports from each port for the past week and also from Jan. 1 to Oct. 7, 1881, as compared with the same time in 1880, were as follows:

EXPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED OCT. 7, 1881.

From—	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New York	54,339	727,398	387,176
Baltimore	11,560	265,329	87,286
Philadelphia	34	142,836	118,808
Boston	12,698	121,017	93,246
Montreal	9,817	149,227	32,489
Total	89,397	1,405,807	608,908
Same week 1880	131,562	3,030,828	1,718,532

EXPORTS FROM JANUARY TO OCT. 7, 1881.

From—	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New York	3,483,288	34,998,165	24,798,460
Baltimore	383,535	17,413,887	11,312,613
Philadelphia	127,497	8,216,980	5,302,632
Boston	898,152	2,505,917	7,419,059
New Orleans	52,959	4,108,776	6,902,527
Montreal	473,069	5,117,817	3,289,916
Total	5,395,560	72,451,542	59,126,202
Same time 1880	4,736,107	90,982,081	91,759,678

R. H. E.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active and unsettled. There was a decided advance early, followed by later weakness, which carried prices back to nearly the same point as twenty-four hours previously. There was no material change in hogs, and the foreign markets for product were quoted easy. The tone seemed to be determined chiefly by the movement in grain. There was, however, a little more doing for present delivery than heretofore, indicating a better shipping movement. Our stocks are supposed to include about 82,000 brls pork and as many tierces of lard, the latter having been shipped freely to the East on recent low freight rates. The summer packing of this city to date is reported as 2,519,000 hogs, against 2,685,000 for the same time last year, and 1,888,000 for do in 1879.

MESS PORK—Advanced 27½@30c per brl, but declined 47½c, and closed 12½c below the latest prices of Friday. Sales were reported of 11,000 brls seller November at $17.10@17.55, 750 brls seller December at $17.70@17.75, 23,000 brls seller January at $18.52½@19.00, and 2,000 brls seller March at $19.00@19.20. Total, 47,750 brls. The following gives the range for the day, including the Call Board:

Mess pork.	*Closed Friday, bid.*	*Range Saturday.*	*Closed do, bid.*
October	$17.20		$17.25
November	17.20	$17.10 @17.55	17.35
December	17.30	17.70 @17.75	17.45
January	18.70	18.52½@19.00	18.57½
February	18.85		18.77½

LARD—Advanced 15@25c per 100 lbs, and declined about 20c, closing a little firmer than the previous day on the near futures. Sales were reported of 3,000 tcs spot at $11.75@11.87½, 1,750 tcs seller November at $11.75@11.97½, 12,000 tcs seller December at $12.05, 28,000 tcs seller January at $12.12½@12.30, 9,250 tcs seller February at $12.25@12.40, 2,250 tcs seller March at $12.42½@12.52½, and 1,000 tcs seller April at $12.50. Total, 57,250 tcs. The following shows the range of the day, including the Call Board transactions:

Lard.	*Closed Friday, bid.*	*Range Saturday.*	*Closed, do, bid.*
October	$11.70		$11.75
November	11.70	$11.75 @11.87½	11.77½
December	11.82½	11.75 @11.97½	11.77½
January	12.15	12.05	11.90
February	12.27½	12.12½@12.30	12.15
March	12.37½	12.25 @12.40	12.25
		12.42½@12.52½	12.37½

MEATS—Advanced 12½c per 100 lbs, declined 10c, and closed 2½c above the latest prices of Friday. Sales were reported of 2,500 pcs green hams (15 lbs) at 9½c; 2,000 pcs do (said to be 12 lbs) at 9¾c; 43 bxs short ribs at $9.00; and about 4,500,000 lbs do at $9.00@9.02½ seller October, $8.82½@8.92½ seller November, $9.07½@9.10 seller December, $9.15@9.25 seller January, and $9.30 seller February. Prices of leading cuts were as follows at 2:30 p. m.:

	Short ribs.	*Shoulders.*	*L. & S. clears.*	*Short clears.*
Loose, part salted	$9.00	$7.35	$9.15	$9.35
Do, boxed	9.25	7.60	9.40	9.60
October	8.95	7.35	9.15	9.35

Short ribs closed at $8.82½@8.85 for November, and $9.15@9.17½ for January. Long clears quoted at $8.85 loose and $9.10 boxed; Cumberlands, 9¼@9½c boxed; long-cut hams, 11@11½c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 11¾@12c for 18@16 averages; green hams, same average, 9@9¼c.

Bacon quoted at 8¼@9c for shoulders, 10¼@10½c for short ribs, 10½@10¾c for short clears, 13@14c for hams, all canvased and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $9.75@10.00 for mess, $10.50@11.00 for extra mess, and $18.00@19.00 for hams.

BREADSTUFFS AND SEEDS.

FLOUR—Was again quiet, though there was more doing than the previous day, and the tone was firmer on the part of holders, with not much demand. Sales were reported of 330 brls winters at $8.00@8.05; 550 brls and 400 sacks springs at $7.35@8.50; and 125 brls rye flour on private terms. Total equal to 1,315 brls. Winter flours were quoted at $7.00@8.25; shipping springs, $6.75@7.50; the low-grade springs, $4.00@5.75. Rye flour at about $6.12½@6.25.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were again tame and easy, the offerings exceeding the demand. Sales were reported of 18 cars bran at $15.25@17.00; 6 cars middlings at $18.00@23.50; and 1 car shorts at $19.50 per ton.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active and ranged higher. The market advanced 1¾@2c, but fell back and closed about ⅜c below the latest prices of Friday. London reports noted a firmer tone, while our receipts were even smaller than the recent average, with rather more moving out, while New York was quoted firmer. The news from the country in regard to incessant rains was regarded as good reason to look for small receipts for a long time, as the farmers cannot thrash, and some wheat is spoiling in the fields. This induced a rather better demand from the short interest, but it was met freely by those who are always willing to sell on a "weather market," and the later feeling was quite weak. There was a fair demand for the spot offerings, closing at $1.34½ for No. 2. Spot sales were reported of 5,000 bu and 22 cars No. 2 at $1.34½@1.35½; 11 cars No. 3 at $1.21; and 20 cars by sample at $1.04@1.25. Total about 27,000 bu. Also 25,000 bu No. 3 at $1.21, to arrive within thirty days; 3 cars No. 2 Minnesota at $1.11; and 4 cars No. 2 hard at $1.36@1.36½. Seller December opened at $1.37@1.37¼, advanced to $1.39¼, and declined to $1.37¼ bid at the close. Seller November ranged at $1.34¾@1.36⅝, closing at $1.35⅜ bid. Seller the month was nearly nominal at $1.33@1.35¼, closing at $1.34½, and the year was about the same as October. The following table shows the range of the day:

No. 2 spring.	*Closed Friday.*	*Range Saturday.*	*Closed do, bid.*
Fresh receipts	$1.34½	$1.34½@1.35½	$1.34½
Seller October	1.34½	1.33 @1.35¼	1.34½
Seller November	1.36	1.34¾@1.36⅝	1.35⅜
Seller December	1.37⅝	1.37 @1.39¼	1.37¼
Seller the year	1.34½	1.33¼@1.35¼	1.34½

WINTER WHEAT—Sale was limited to 3 cars by sample at $1.35@1.45. No. 2 red in store was nominally about the same as No. 2 spring.

CORN—Was active and higher. The market advanced 1@1½c, then fell back, and closed ⅛c above the latest of Friday afternoon. The British advices were conflicting, Liverpool reporting a decline of 1d per cental, while London was firmer, but our receipts were unusually small, and the advices of damage by incessant rains were accompanied by a good many buying orders from country points. The increased demand resulted in an advance. But local operators are not generally scared by rain, and they sold freely, on the theory that the market would fall back as soon as the clouds should clear away. The result was that there was more offered than was wanted, and the early improvement was nearly lost. There was a fair demand for cash lots, closing at 60⅝c bid for No. 2 and 58c for rejected. Spot sales were reported of 65,000 bu and 134 cars No. 2 and high mixed at 60¾@61¾c; 25,000 bu and 72 cars rejected at 58@59c; 11 cars by sample at 59@60½c on track; and 82 cars do at 59¼@60c free on board. Total about 230,000 bu. Seller November opened at 60⅝@61c, advanced to 62¼c, declined to 61¼c, and closed at 61⅝@61¾c. Seller May sold at 68¾@70c, closing at 69c; December ranged at 62½@64c, October at 60⅞@62¼c, and the year was nominal at October prices. The following shows the range for the day:

No. 2 corn.	*Closed Friday.*	*Range Saturday.*	*Closed do, bid.*
Spot	60⅝		
Seller October	60⅝	60⅞@61¾	60⅝
Seller November	61	60⅝@62¼	60⅞
Seller December	62⅛	62½@64	61⅞
Seller May	68⅞	68¾@70	69

OATS—Were stronger at the opening, cash and most of the futures selling ⅜c higher than at the close on Friday. Holders generally held back, encouraged by the advance in corn early in the day, and some firmness was probably given to the market by the marked decrease in the receipts and the prospect of a continuance of the same. Prices fluctuated considerably up to near the close, when an easier feeling ensued, and at the close the advance over Friday's latest figures was about ⅛c per bu. Samples went off fairly at a trifle better prices. Cash sales were made of 8 cars at 43¼@43½c for No. 2 in store; 20 cars by sample at 40¾@41½c for rejected mixed; 43¼@44¼c for rejected white; 44@44½c for No. 2; and 43@46c for No. 2 white on track; 43 cars at 41@43c for rejected mixed; 44@44½c for rejected white; 44@45c for No. 2; and 44@48½c for No. 2 white free on board. Total equal to about 51,000 bu. The following are the closing prices of Friday, together with the range Saturday:

No. 2 oats.	*Closed Friday bid.*	*Range yesterday.*	*Closed do, bid.*
Seller October	43¼	43¼@43½	43¼
Seller November	43½	43⅝@44	43¾
Seller December	43⅝	43 @46⅜	43⅞
Seller the year	43	44⅜@44⅜	44⅜
Seller May	47	47 @47⅜	47⅜

RYE—Was firmer, with light sales. No. 2 spot selling at $1.06, with sales of October at $1.06 in settlement, and $1.05½ early in the regular way. Seller November opened at $1.08, and sold later at $1.07, and seller December sold at $1.09 near the close of the market. Cash sales were made of 5 cars at $1.06 for No. 2 in store, 7 cars by sample at $1.05 for rejected, and $1.07@1.07½ for No. 2 in store. Total equal to about 6,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was strong and 1@1½c higher on No. 2, while No. 3, without reported transactions, was nominally 90c, or 6@7c above the price at which that grade sold on Friday. The sudden advance is supposed to be attributable to the fact that the bulk of the No. 3 is in few hands, and advantage was taken of the situation. No. 2 for October sold at $1.05, and for November at $1.06½. For No. 3, seller the month, November, and December, 90c was the nominal figure. Samples moved slowly. Cash sales were made of 8 cars at $1.05 for No. 2 in store; 19 cars by sample at 80@90c for No. 4, and 87@90c for No. 3 on track; 2 cars at 90c for No. 3 free on board; 1 car at 83c for No. 4 on track. Total equal to about 15,000 bu.

SEEDS—Timothy was firm; selling at $2.45@2.52½ for prime seed, with transactions in December delivery at $2.55. Flax-seed advanced sharply, selling from $1.40 at the opening to $1.46 at the close. October sold at $1.46, and November at $1.46½. Clover seed showed more strength, cash seed being quotable at $5.35 for prime. Hungarian also advanced. Sales were made of 111 bags clover seed at $5.25 for prime and 9 bags at [illegible]; 2 cars and 64 bags timothy seed at $2.35@2.52½ for poor to prime; $2.45½ for October, and $2.55 for December; 6 cars and 22,000 bu flax seed at $1.40@1.46 for cash, $1.46 for October, and $1.44½ for November; 25 bags Hungarian at 65½@75c for poor to prime, and 77½c for November; 24 bags millet at $1.15 for German.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Trade moves steadily at quotations:

Choice hurl and carpet	7 @7½
Green, self-working	6 @7
Red tipped, do	5 @6
Inferior and common	3½@4½
Crooked	2½@3

BAGGING—Met with just a moderate inquiry, and was unchanged in values. We repeat our quotations:

Stark	23½	Burlaps, 4@5 bu	12 @14½
Otter Creek	22½	Gunnies, single	13½@14
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	24 @25
American	19½	Wool sacks	35 @40

BUTTER—The market was essentially unchanged. So far as good to fancy grades are concerned, the feeling is as firm as at any time, the demand continuing active and the supply somewhat restricted. The movement in low and medium grades is slow, but prices are sustained. We quote:

Creamery, choice	33@35	Common grades	16@20
Cream'ry, fair to good	28@32	Packing stock	13@15
Dairy, choice	27@30	Grease	8@9
Dairy, fair to good	22@26		

BUILDING MATERIALS—A good demand exists for all descriptions, both from city and country. We quote:

Common brick, per 1,000	$9.00@9.50
Indiana pressed brick	18.00@20.00
St. Louis pressed brick	35.00
Lime in bulk, per brl, delivered	80
Do in brls	1.10
Louisville cement in sacks	75@80
Do in brls	1.35
Milwaukee cement in sacks	70
Do in brls	1.35
English Portland cement	3.75@4.00
Hair (bu papers) per bu	25
White sand, per brl	1.20
Michigan stucco, per brl	1.85@1.90
New York stucco	2.00

CHEESE—Fine goods are held with a show of firmness, but "off" grades may be bought at shaded prices. Of the latter descriptions there are pretty liberal stocks, while prime cheese is not plentiful. The exports from New York since May 1 amount to some $7,700,000 lbs, against 78,800,000 for same time last year. We quote:

Full cream, August	12 @12¼
Full cream, September	13 @13¼
Part skim Cheddar, choice	11¼@11½
Part skim, flat, choice	11 @11¼
Part skim, common to good	8 @10
Low grades	3 @6

COAL—Was quoted firm. The demand continues light. We quote:

Anthracite	$8.00	Blossburg	$6.00
Erie	7.25@7.50	Indiana block	5.00
Baltimore & Ohio	6.50	Illinois	4.00@4.50
Do nut	5.50	Minonk	4.50
Piedmont	6.00		

COOPERAGE—Firm at $1.15@1.20 for pork barrels and $1.42½@1.45 for lard tierces. Sales were made of 1 car lard tierces at $1.42½.

EGGS—Were firm and higher, strictly fresh selling at 22c per doz.

FISH—Firmness continues a feature of this market. Trade is reported satisfactorily active at the prices given below:

Whitefish, per ½-brl	$6.25 @6.50
Trout, per ½-brl	5.25
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	9.50 @9.75
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	5.50 @7.00
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50 @6.00
Mackerel—Large family	5.00 @5.35
Mackerel—Fat family, ¼-brl	4.50 @4.75
Halibut, smoked, per lb	12
Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs	6.00 @6.25
Codfish—Grand Bank	5.00
Codfish—Dressed	7½@8
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	7.00 @7.50
Herring—Holland, per keg	1.30 @1.40
Herring—Scaled, per box	40 @45
California salmon, ½-brl	8.00 @8.25

FRUITS AND NUTS—All descriptions of foreign fruits remain firm, while raisins, prunes, and currants still show a tendency to higher prices. Domestics are about steady. The general movement is less active. We quote:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$4 @5
Figs, layers	16½@20
Turkish prunes	6¾@7½
Raisins, layers, new	3.00 @3.10
Raisins, London layers	3.15 @3.20
Raisins, London layers, new	3.30 @3.35
Raisins, Valencia, new	10½@10¾
Raisins, loose Muscatel	2.80 @2.85
Raisins, loose Muscatel, new	3.10 @3.20
Zante currants	6¼@7
Citron	21 @22

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	13 @13½
Apples, evaporated, boxes	13 @14
Apples, Eastern	7 @7½
Apples, Southern	6½@7
Peaches, unpared, halves	7½@9½
Raspberries	31 @32
Blackberries	14½@15
Pitted cherries	23 @24

NUTS.

Filberts	10½@10¾
Almonds, Tarragona	19 @19½
Naples walnuts	16 @16½
Brazils	8 @9
Pecans	9½@12

PEANUTS.

Wilmington	5 @6
Virginia	7 @8
Red Tennessee	5½@6½

GREASE—There is little inquiry, and the feeling is weak. We quote:

City white	[illegible]
City brown	5¼@5½
City yellow	5¾@6
Country white "A"	8 @8¼
Country white "B"	7
Country yellow	5¾@6
Country brown	4¾

GREEN FRUITS—Rainy weather rendered the day on Saturday a duller one than usual. Fruits were generally unchanged. In grapes there was a large quantity of poor stock on the market. We quote:

Apples, fair, per brl	$2.50@3.00
Peaches, per basket	1.00
Bartlett pears	
Grapes, per lb	50@65
Cranberries, per brl	3@4
Lemons, per box	5.00@6.00
California plums	7.00@8.00
California pears	3.00
California grapes, 40-lb crates	3.00@3.50
	5.00@5.50

GROCERIES—Sugars were strong. Corn sirups are rather easier, owing to the lower price of corn. Most other goods in the list remain nominally steady, though the general market has lost much of the buoyancy recently characterizing it. A fair business is in progress:

RICE.

Carolina	6¾@8½
Louisiana	6½@8

COFFEE.

Java	20 @24
Java, choice Mandaling	27 @28
Maracaibo	14 @15⅞
Rio, fancy	14½@15
Rio, prime to choice	13 @13¾
Rio, fair to good	12¼@12¾
Rio, common	11½@11¾
Rio, roasting	9½@10½

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10⅞@10¾
Crushed	10⅝@10⅞
Powdered	10½@10⅝
Granulated, standard	10½@10⅝
Granulated, not standard	10⅜@10½
A standard	10¼@10⅜
A No. 2	9⅞@9⅞
Extra C	9½@9⅝
No. 1	9⅛@9¼
Yellow	7⅞@8⅜

SIRUPS.

Corn	44 @46
Sugar	40 @48
Blackstrap	30 @31
N. O. molasses	40 @58

SPICES.

Allspice	15½@16½
Cloves	42 @45
Pepper	19½@20
Nutmegs	92 @95

HAY—The market remains firm for all grades. We quote:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$17.50@18.00
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	15.00@16.00
Mixed	13.00@14.00
Upland prairie	11.00@14.00
No. 1 prairie	9.00@11.00

HIDES—The market is slow and weak for most descriptions. Receipts continue light. We quote:

Green-cured, light, per lb	9¼@9½
Green-cured, heavy	8¾@8⅞
Part-cured	7½@7¾
Damaged hides	6¾
Green-salt bulls'	6¼
Calf, per lb	13½
Dry-salted, per lb	13
Dry-flint, No. 1	14 @15
Damaged, dry	11 @12
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	22 @30

OILS—Jobbers were fairly busy and the prices current on the previous day were being realized, though lard, linseed, and turpentine were easy. We quote:

Carbon, Elaine	17	Linseed, raw	61@62
Carbon, Perfection	17	Linseed, boiled	64@65
Carbon, 175 test	14	Whale, winter	67
Carbon, 150 test	11	Sperm	1.20
Carbon, 110 test	10	Neatsfoot, pure	85
Carbon, snow white W. W., 150 test	13	Neatsfoot, extra	82
Carbon, Wis. W. W.	12¼	Neatsfoot, No. 1	72
Carbon, Wis. P. W.	10½	Bank	48
Carbon, Mich. W. W	14¼	Straits	50
Carbon, Mich. P. W.	12¼	Turpentine	55
Lard, current make	100	Miners'	60@68
Lard, No. 1	75	Naphtha deo. 63 deg	10
Lard, No. 2	58	Gasoline, deo. 74 deg	14
		Gasoline, deo. 87 deg	23

POTATOES—Were steady at 85@90c for sound new.

POULTRY AND GAME—Tame chickens are in lighter supply at 7c per lb live weight. Turkeys, 8@9c per lb live weight. Geese, $6.00@8.00 per doz. Teal ducks, $1.75 per doz. Prairie chickens were scarce, selling at $5.50@6.00 per doz. Mallards sold at $3.00 per doz; quail, $1.75@2.25; small ducks, $1.25; venison, 15@16c per lb.

SALT—There was a steady trade at quotations:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York, per brl	$1.25
Coarse salt, per brl	1.25@1.35
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.80
Dairy, without bags	1.90
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.05
Ground alum, in bags	1.10
Liverpool fine, brown sacks	1.50

TALLOW—Is dull and drooping at 7¾@8c for city and 7¼@7½c for No. 1 country rendered, with No. 2 country at 6¼@6¾c.

WHISKY—Was 1c lower. Finished goods were quoted on the basis of $1.17 for highwines.

WOOL—There is a fairly active trade, and prices remain firm. We quote:

Good to choice medium tub	37@42
Coarse and dingy tub	30@35
Fine and unwashed fleece	16@25
Coarse and unwashed fleece	18@22
Medium and unwashed fleece	24@28
Medium and washed fleece	35@40
Fine washed fleece	35@39
Coarse washed fleece	30@32

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	*Calves.*	*Cattle.*	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	257	11,063	16,754	1,808
Tuesday	200	6,933	14,812	2,210
Wednesday	217	6,545	18,086	2,436
Thursday	196	6,728	17,317	3,004
Friday	131	7,468	20,450	1,409
Saturday	...	5,000	10,500	300
Total	1,061	42,737	97,889	11,161
Same week in 1880	...	32,490	143,254	6,490
Week ending Oct. 8	1,355	35,574	138,419	6,713
Shipments—				
Monday		2,921	3,332	....
Tuesday		2,780	2,882	....
Wednesday		3,560	3,625	161
Thursday		4,523	5,709	195
Friday		3,976	5,605	1,875
Total		17,760	21,173	2,231

The past week's receipts of cattle exceeded by some 3,700 head the largest number ever previously reported. Monday's receipts were the largest for any one day, amounting (calves included) to 11,320 head. The next largest were for Sept. 28, when they reached 10,270 head. During the past few days Eastern shippers have experienced a growing difficulty in obtaining adequate transportation facilities. Thus far the shortage of stock-cars has not been so great as to seriously derange trade, but it is feared that the evil will increase as the season advances. The eastward movement of live stock has not materially increased within the past five years, and the neglect of the Eastern roads to keep pace with the slow growth of the shipping trade is, to say the least, reprehensible.

CATTLE—The past week was one of the most active ever experienced in this branch of the market. The demand from the several classes of buyers was unusually sharp, and although the receipts were some 3,700 head in excess of the largest number ever previously recorded, an outlet was found for all, and at prices averaging higher than for the previous week. In fact, for good to best grades the highest prices of the year were obtained, extra selling up to $7.00@7.25. Of such grades as the Eastern trade and exporters seek there were not more than usual, the increase consisting of range cattle, the arrivals of which were large beyond all precedent. Of the 42,000 cattle on sale at least 30,000 were from the other side of the Missouri River—Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and Wyoming furnishing the bulk. The best of these were taken by shippers at $4.25@5.50, a few fine bunches of choice natives fetching $5.25@5.50. The major part, however, went into the hands of local canners at $3.25@4.00. Of Texas through cattle there were few, and mostly of poor quality, for which $3.00@3.50 form the prevailing prices. Some prime lots went at $4.00@4.10, while inferior grades were closed out as low as $2.75. Stockers were in fair demand (one Indiana feeder took 400 head) and sold at about steady prices, or at $2.75@3.75. The supply of calves was light, few arriving from the Eastern dairies. They were in demand at $4.00@7.00 for veals, and at $8.00@17.00 per head for stock calves. Saturday's supply of cattle was larger, but there was a good general demand, and nearly all were worked off, the market closing steadily at the following

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Steers weighing 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.75@7.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	6.25@6.60
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.60@6.00
Medium Grades—Steers in fine flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.25@5.25
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@3.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs	2.75@3.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.50
Texas—Through droves	2.75@3.75
Veals—Per 100 lbs	4.00@6.75

HOGS—The week opened auspiciously for sellers. At the outset there was a very sharp demand, and during Monday and Tuesday light weights advanced 10@15c and heavy 20@25c. On Wednesday there was a bad break in the provision market, and hogs dropped off in sympathy, declining 15@20c. There was a slight recovery on Thursday, but Friday saw a further shrinkage in values of all grades except prime heavy, and the week closed at $6.00@6.40 for light and at $5.90@7.25 for heavy. Although the receipts were more than 40,000 less than for the week before, sellers had hard work to keep the pens cleared, packers not appearing inclined to do much at present prices. There is an evident determination on their part to break down prices before the opening of the regular packing season, and unless the operations of country shippers are conducted with more than ordinary caution they may expect to encounter pretty severe losses within the next fortnight. The hogs now arriving are quite as good as the average for the time of year, though the percentage of low grades is larger than there is any legitimate demand for. There was a fairly active movement on Saturday, and the market was steady at the quotations given above. Skips sold at $5.00@5.90 and culls as low as $4.00@4.75.

SHEEP—Have been in good demand all the week, and, excepting low grades, which sold cheaper, last week's prices were fully sustained. Shippers of live and dressed took a considerable number and the local trade bought freely, prices ranging from $3.00@3.25 for very poor to $5.00 for extra qualities. The bulk of the supply was taken at $3.75@4.50 for fair to good lots.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 15.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports: Receipts, 2,680; shipments, 1,656; market fair; native shippers, $3.75@6.00; native stockers, $2.75@3.65; native cows, $2.00@3.25; grass Texans, $2.25@3.25; half-breeds, $2.75@3.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,600; shipments, 730; active and firmer; choice, $6.40@6.50; mixed packing, $6.10@6.35; light shipping, $5.75@6.10; grassers, $5.25@5.60.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 15.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, 900. Supply consisted wholly of grass Texans, which sold promptly at strong prices; good to choice, $3.25@4.00; common to fair, $2.50@3.00. Demand for native shipping steers still urgent, and good to choice heavy would find quick sales at $5.75@6.40; exporters', $6.50@7.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, 1,800. Demand good for all grades above common; fair to good, $3.50@4.25; choice to fancy, $4.50@5.00.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 15.—HOGS—Dull and lower; packing, $6.30@6.70; common grades, $4.75@5.60. Receipts, 2,100; shipments, 1,400.

CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged; shipping, $3.75@6.00; butchers, $2.75@4.15; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.25. Receipts, 470; shipments, 390.

SHEEP—None.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15.—HOGS—Dull; common and light, $5.00@6.40; packing and butchers', $6.00@6.70. Receipts, 2,700; shipments, 1,700.

LUMBER.

Prices were a little stiffer on the cargo market Saturday, and had the weather been favorable an active trade would have resulted. Receipts are falling off somewhat, the yards having been relieved considerably of their surplus stock. We quote:

Green piece-stuff	$10.50 @11.00
Green common inch	11.50 @13.50
Green medium	13.00 @19.00
Extra good and select	19.00 @24.00
Green good inch	17.50 @18.00
Boards and strips	12.00 @15.00
Standard shingles	2.35 @2.45
Extra shingles	2.50 @2.60
Lath	1.85 @1.95

Following are the yard prices of dry lumber as fixed by the trade, green lumber selling at $1.00 per m less:

First, second, and third clear, ¾@4-inch	$55.00
First and second clear, rough, 2-inch	51.00
Third clear, rough, 2-inch	42.00
First and second clear, dressed siding	22.00
Common dressed siding	20.50
Flooring, second common, dressed	35.00
Box boards, 13-inch	40.00
A stock boards, 12@16-inch, rough	36.00
B stock boards, 10@12-inch	30.00
C stock boards, 10@12-inch	20.00
Fencing, first quality	15.00
Fencing, No. 2	13.00
Common boards, 18@20 ft	17.00
Common boards, 10@20 ft	15.00
Dimension stuff	15.50
Dimension stuff, 25 to 30 ft	22.50
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive, 18 ft	15.50
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	15.00
Lath	2.35
Shingles, clear	3.50
Shingles, extra A	3.10
Shingles, standard	3.00

Following is the daily statement of the Secretary of the Lumberman's Exchange for Oct. 14:

TOTAL RECEIPTS SINCE JAN. 1.

	Lumber.	*Shingles.*
1881	1,479,644,000	633,578,000
1880	1,245,520,000	517,591,000
Increase	234,124,000	115,987,000

SALES AND SHIPMENTS SINCE JAN. 1.

	Lumber.	*Shingles.*
1881	1,429,977,000	677,215,000
1880	1,182,368,000	565,832,000
Increase	247,609,000	111,433,000

The *Mississippi Valley Lumberman and Manufacturer* of Oct. 14 says:

"The floods have been renewed in the Northwest. The Wisconsin, Black, Chippewa, Eau Claire, St. Croix, and the main Mississippi are on the rampage again and are doing great damage to the lumber interest by suspending the mills, destroying property, and rendering the timber country nearly inaccessible to the loggers, not to mention the difficulty of handling lumber in the ocean of mud and mire which is found everywhere. This is a most extraordinary condition of things, and the results cannot now be figured out, but it is certain that they will be of sufficient gravity to force up prices of logs and lumber during next season by increasing the cost and cutting supply. The movement of lumber has been greatly hindered, but a respectable showing is made in the several markets. The complaint of a lack of cars is nearly universal and seems to be the chief difficulty with the trade. Special reports from Clinton this week show a surplus of orders and a great lack of cars, which is the situation all along the line of markets. We note an advance at La Crosse on certain stuffs, the prices being given in their report. We also note some changes in the Eau Claire list for the better. The tendency is up everywhere since the damage and loss from floods, but no general advance in prices is anticipated as yet."

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15.—PROVISIONS—Bacon—C. C. dull at 51s 6d; S. R. dull at 52s 6d. Lard—Prime Western steady at 60s 6d.

TURPENTINE—Spirits—London firmer at 39s 6d.

CORN—Steady at 6s.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—American, 10s 6d@13s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, 10s 6d@11s 2d; white, 10s@11s 11d; spring, 9s 1d@10s 5d; club, 11s 2d@11s 7d. Corn, 6s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 80s. Lard, 60s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15.—COTTON—Firm at 6 7-16@6¾d; sales, 10,000; speculation and export, 500; sales, 8,500.

LARD—American, 60s 6d.

PETROLEUM—19¼d.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15.—Wheat firmer; red winter, 10s 10d; No. 2 spring, 10s 5d; No. 3 do, 9s 11d; California declined 1d. Corn quiet at 6s. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn in moderate demand and firm. To arrive—Wheat firmer; red winter (at London) advanced 6d. Corn firmer. Pork, 80s. Lard, 60s 3d. Bacon—Long clear, 49s 6d; short clear, 51s. Tallow, 43s 3d. Cheese, 58s. Beef, 120s.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat firmer. Corn quiet at 6s. Cargoes off coast—Wheat firmly held. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn firmer; fair average quality of American red winter wheat for prompt shipment by sail, 54s 6d; fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 30s 6d. PARIS—Wheat and corn quieter.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—COTTON—Quiet; 11 9-16@11 13-16c; futures easy; October, 11.30c; November, 11.40c; December, 11.52c; January, 11.71c; February, 11.85c; March, 12.00c; April, 12.13c; May, 12.24c; June, 12.35c; July, 12.45c.

FLOUR—Firm; receipts, 15,000 brls; exports, 5,000 brls; super State and Western, $4.80@5.90; common to good extra, $5.80@6.50; good to choice, $6.60@9.00; white wheat extra, $7.75@9.50; extra Ohio, $6.30@8.75; St. Louis, $6.10@9.50; Minnesota patent process, $8.00@9.50.

GRAIN—Wheat higher, feverish, unsettled, and fairly active; receipts, 179,030 bu; exports, 15,500 bu; ungraded spring, $1.30@1.37½; No. 2 do, $1.37@1.40; ungraded red, $1.24@1.53; mixed Canada, $1.49½; mixed winter, $1.48½; ungraded white, $1.40@1.50; No. 2 do, $1.45@1.46½; No. 1 do, $1.46½@1.48; steam No. 1 do, $1.46; No. 2 red, October, $1.50@1.50¾, closing at $1.50; November, $1.52@1.54¼, closing at $1.53; December, $1.55@1.57½, closing at $1.55¾; January, $1.58@1.59¾, closing at $1.58¾. Corn opened 1@2c higher; closed weak; receipts, 81,000 bu; exports, 23,000 bu; ungraded, 65@71½c; No. 3, 69½c; No. 2, 70¼@71¼c; No. 2, October, 70@70¾c, closing at 70c; November, 71¼@72½c, closing at 71¼c; December, 73½@74¼c, closing at 73½c. Oats a shade stronger and less active; receipts, 20,400 bu; exports, 600; Western mixed, 45@48c; white do, 50@55c.

HAY—In good demand; firmly held; 65@70c.

HOPS—Fairly active; firm; yearlings, 12@23c; Eastern and Western, 22@28c; New York State, 23@31c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and unchanged. Sugar dull, weak, and lower; in good demand; fair to good refining quoted at 8¼@8½c. Molasses steady; demand moderate. Rice quiet but steady.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal; United, 96¼c; crude, 7@8c; refined, 7¾c.

TALLOW—Steady; 8@8¼c.

RESIN—Firm and unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Stronger; 48@48½c.

EGGS—Western fresh quiet; 24@24½c.

LEATHER—In fair demand; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middle and heavy weights, 25c.

WOOL—Quiet but steady; domestic fleece, 34@48c; pulled, 20@42c; unwashed, 12@35c; Texas, 16@32c.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened stronger; closed dull and weak; old mess, $18.62½@18.87½. Cut meats steadily held; long clear middles, $10.00; short do, $10.25. Lard firm; prime steam, $12.05@12.10.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

CHEESE—Dull and nominal; 8@12½c.

METALS—Manufactured copper firm; new sheathing, $24.00; ingot lake, $18.25@18.37½. Pig-iron—Demand fair and market firm; $23.00@26.00; American, $21.00@26.00. Russia sheeting quoted $13.00@15.00. Nails, cut, $3.30@3.40; clinch, $4.90@5.90.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened higher, fluctuated rather mildly for December and January, and closed about 1@1¼c lower than the highest point; No. 2 red, $1.43@1.43½ cash, $1.43½@1.48¾ November, $1.51½ December, $1.54½ January. Sales ranged at $1.52⅞@1.51½ December, $1.55@1.54½ January; No. 3 do, $1.36@1.39¼; No. 4 do, $1.27. Corn higher and unsettled at 63@63⅞c cash, 64⅜c November, 67⅜c December, 69½c January, 74c May; sales at 64½@65½c November, 67⅜@68¼c December, 69@69½c January, 73@74c May. Oats higher at 44@44½c cash, 45½@45¾c November, 47¼c December, 49@49½c January. Rye better; [illegible]. Barley unchanged.

LEAD—Dull at 5c.

BUTTER AND EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.15.

PROVISIONS—Firmer; not quotably higher; only job trade.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 41,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu; oats, 41,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 15,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, 46,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 4,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15.—FLOUR—More active, firm, without change.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher, closing steady; No. 2 winter red, spot and October, $1.48½@1.49; November, $1.51@1.51½; December, $1.54½@1.54⅞. Corn—Western higher; mixed, spot and October, 71@71½c; November, 71½@71¾c; December, 74@74½c. Oats steady; Western white, 50c. Rye dull.

HAY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Lower and quiet; mess pork, $19.00. Bulk meats—Shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, 9@10¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 10c; clear rib sides, 12c; hams, 13½c. Lard—Refined, 13c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western grass at 15@32c.

EGGS—Firm at 19@22c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull. Sugar quiet.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.19@1.20.

FREIGHTS—Quiet and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,757 brls; wheat, 34,134 bu; corn, 22,028 bu; oats, 6,300 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 87,000 bu; corn, 40,000 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 825,175 bu; corn, 394,408 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 15.—FLOUR—Dull; Western extras, $5.50@5.75; Minnesota bakers', $[illegible]; straight, $8.00; do choice, $8.15; Ohio family and $7.75; Ohio new process, $8.50; Minnesota patent process, $8.75@9.00. Rye flour dull at $6.12½.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; speculative demand; No. 2 red, October, $1.46@1.48; November, $1.49@1.50; December, $1.53½@1.54. Corn—Demand active; Western mixed, 72c; steamer, 71c; No. 3, 70c; sail mixed, October, 68½@70c; November, 70½@71½c; December, [illegible]@74½c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 51c; No. 3 white, [illegible]; mixed, 47½c.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Beef—Mess, $14.50; India mess, $22.50. Mess pork, $19.00@19.50. Hams, smoked, [illegible]. Lard, kettle, 12¾@13½c; steam, 12c.

BUTTER—Choice steady; others weak; prime unchanged.

EGGS—Firm; 25c.

CHEESE—Choice scarce and wanted; [illegible] 13½c.

PETROLEUM—Nominally unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull; $1.18.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,500 brls; wheat, [illegible] bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 3,100 bu; barley, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 65,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 15.—CORN-MEAL—Dull and lower; quoted at $3.50.

FLOUR—Steady; superfine, $[illegible]; XX, $[illegible]; XXX, $6.50@6.75; high grades, $7.00@8.12½.

GRAIN—Corn dull; 78@80c. Oats quiet; [illegible].

HAY—Firmer; prime, $20.00@21.00; choice, $23.00@24.50.

PROVISIONS—Bacon weak; shoulders, 8½c; clear rib, 11¼@11½c; no clear on hand. Pork dull; $19.00@19.25. Lard in good demand; tierce, $12.00@12.50; keg, $13.50. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, packed, [illegible]. Hams—Sugar-cured dull and nominal; new canvased quoted at 13@15c, as in size; old neglected.

WHISKY—Quiet but steady; Western rectified, $1.15@1.20.

GROCERIES—Coffee active and firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 9½@13c. Sugar quiet; fair to fully fair, 8¾c; prime to choice, 8⅞@9c; yellow clarified, 9¼@9½c. Molasses dull; common, 35@40c; prime, [illegible]. Rice firm; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 5½@7½c.

BRAN—Quiet but steady; $1.15.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 15.—FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; No. 2 high mixed, [illegible]; steamer, 73@74c. Oats moderate demand; No. 1 and extra white, 55@58c; No. 2 white, 54c; No. 3 white, 52c. Rye, $1.15.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; prime, $16.00@16.50; mess, $19.50@20.00; clear and extra clear, $21.00@22.00. Beef steady. Lard steady. Hams, smoked, 13@14c.

BUTTER—Firm for choice grades.

CHEESE—Quiet but firm.

EGGS—Firm; 25@26c.

HIDES—Domestic firmly held; Western dry, 19@20c; do wet, 9½@11c.

HOGS—Dull; $7.75@8.25.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,000 brls, 1,900 sacks; corn, [illegible] bu; wheat, 1,900 bu; oats, 24,000 bu; rye, 500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,800 brls.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 15.—FLOUR—In fair demand; firmer.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; No. 2 hard, $1.40; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.35½; November, $1.36; December, $1.37¾; January, $1.38¾; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.21; No. 4 nominal; rejected, nominal. Corn firmer; No. 2, 61c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 43@44½c. Rye dull and weak; No. 2, $1.04½. Barley dull; No. 2 spring, $1.03 October.

PROVISIONS—Higher. Mess pork, $17.10 cash and October; $18.87½ January. Prime steamlard, $11.80 cash and October, $12.24 January.

HOGS—In fair demand; unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 1,200 bu; corn, 15,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15.—COTTON—Quiet at 11c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red winter, $1.43. Corn stronger; No. 2 mixed, 65c. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed, 47c. Rye easier, $1.15. Barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal; $19.00. Lard firmer at [illegible]. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 8c; clear rib, 10c. Bacon firm; shoulders, 9c; clear rib, [illegible]; clear, 11¾c.

WHISKY—Quiet and lower at $1.13; combination sales of finished goods, 600 brls on the basis of $1.13.

BUTTER—Firm and unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Oct. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat—Quiet, but firm; No. 2 red, spot, $1.42½; November, $1.44¼; December, $1.47¼; January, $1.50¾. Corn—Quiet, but firm; No. 2, spot, 64c; November, 64½c; December, 65c; May, 71¼c. Oats easier; No. 2 white, 46c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 45,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, [illegible].

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 45,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 15.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports: Wheat—Receipts, 32,269 bu; shipments, 22,018 bu; higher; No. 3, cash, $1.14½; October, $1.15; No. 2, cash, $1.22½; November, $1.23½; No. 1 cash, $1.[illegible]. Corn—Receipts, 5,026 bu; shipments, 3,446 bu; firmer; No. 2 cash, 60¾c; October, 61¼c.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 15.—GRAIN—Corn firmer; high mixed, 64@65c; mixed, 64@64½c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 46c. Rye steady at $1.03½@1.05½.

HIGHWINES—Steady at $1.16.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, none; corn, 71,400 bu; oats, 14,300 bu; rye, 4,225 bu; barley, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 15,800 bu; oats, 25,375 bu; rye, 2,500 bu; barley, none.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat nominal; $1.56 bid for No. 1 hard Duluth; cash and October options, $1.58 asked. Corn entirely nominal. Oats inactive and unchanged.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Lower; wheat, 5¼c; corn, 4⅝c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 15.—FLOUR—$7.00@7.25.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 1 white, October, $1.39; November, $1.41¾; December, $1.43¾; January, $1.45¾; February, $1.49; No. 2 red, $1.43¾; No. 1 white, $1.36. Receipts, 9,000 bu; shipments, 11,000 bu.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat lower. Corn quiet; Western mixed, nominally 75c.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat strong; $1.42½@1.44. Corn firm; 63@64c. Oats firm; 44@45c.

COTTON.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 11c; sales, 950; receipts, 2,800; shipments, 1,500; stock, [illegible].

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 15.—COTTON—Quiet; receipts, 3,282; shipments, 1,402; stock, 36,564; sales, [illegible]; middling, 10⅞c.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 15.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 10⅞c; low do, 10½c; good ordinary, 10¼c; net receipts, 4,900; gross, 5,185; sales, 9,000; stock, 126,458.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Cotton goods in steady demand and very firm. Standard sheetings are advanced ¼c by agents. Spring woolens and worsteds doing well, and flannels moving steadily. The *Bulletin* says: "There is a good and partly speculative demand for light fancy and shirting prints."

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 15.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Steady at 45½c; hard, $1.08; soft, $[illegible]; virgin, $2.48 bid.

PETROLEUM.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 15.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; United certificates steady; closed at [illegible]; refined, 7¾c, Philadelphia delivery.

INKS.

STAFFORD'S INKS.
Universal, Blue Black Office,
Commercial, Violet Combined,
Chemical Fluid, Violet Black Copying.
Wholesale and Retail.
GEO. E. COLE & CO.,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS,
86 Dearborn-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

CATARRH Throat, Lung
Diseases, to which DR. PEIRO devotes exclusive attention. Office, 83 Madison-st. Hours 9 to 4.

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Louis Lloyd & Co., 93 Washington-st. Agency established [illegible]. Advertisers wishing the most favorable rates in any of the leading papers in the U. S., please consult our terms before contracting.

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GARFIELD Agents wanted for Life of President Garfield. A complete, faithful history from cradle to grave, by eminent biographer, Col. Conwell. Books all ready for delivery. An elegantly illustrated volume. Indorsed edition. Liberal terms. Agents take orders for from 20 to 50 copies daily. Outsells any other book ten to one. Agents never made money so fast. The book sells itself. Experience not necessary. Failure unknown. All make immense profits. Private terms free. GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

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MAND[illegible]
BROTHERS

SPECIAL S[illegible]
OF
100
Fur-lined
Circu[illegible]
AT
$18.5[illegible]
ALSO, 5[illegible]
Satin
Merveill[illegible]
Dolma[illegible]
Fur Trimmed and Quilt[illegible]
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$23.5[illegible]
100
Fur-lined
Superfine Q[illegible]
Silk Ci[illegible]
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$24.0[illegible]
These are Rare B[illegible]
unobtainable elsew[illegible]

Sealskin Sacques
reshaped, relin[illegible]
lengthened with Se[illegible]
or Beaver. Seals[illegible]
Fur-lined Garmen[illegible]
to order, and sat[illegible]
guaranteed.

ORDERS BY [illegible]

MANDEL B[illegible]
121 & 123 St[illegible]

BUSINESS CA[illegible]

CULVER, PA[illegible]
HOYNE &[illegible]
WHOLESALE AND [illegible]
STATIONE[illegible]

PICTURE-FRA[illegible]
Gold PICTURE [illegible]